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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRITISH EMBARK ON SCHEME TO HELP INDUSTRY

Stanley Baldwin Explains Far-Reaching Plan of Constructive Self-Help

LABOR'S MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED

Workers Are to Be Transferred From the "Black" Areas to Where Work Is Available

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British Government has decided to embark on a nationwide scheme of constructive self-help to restore to industry 300,000 men and women—200,000 being coal workers—who have become permanently unemployed in the heavy industries.

Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, announced this in the House of Commons in a debate on a labor motion of censure which was defeated by 331 to 151 votes.

The main feature of the scheme is to transfer workers from the "black" areas where unemployment is the worst to those where new industries are developing. Thus it is to be made possible for South Wales where 20 per cent of the workers are idle to send the surplus to regions like those around London and Birmingham where all but from 5 to 7 per cent of the employable population is at work.

Employment exchanges or government bureaux in all parts of Great Britain for bringing the workers into relation with the employers, have been authorized. Mr. Baldwin said, to advance traveling and removal expenses to men in the named zones who are prepared to move.

Wage Advances to Be Made
These men are also to be enabled to obtain wage advances, repayable in small installments to support their families until they can be sent for. At the same time a number of subsidiary arrangements are to be made to help provide more work so that inch by inch Great Britain itself may absorb its own unemployment.

The reduction in railway freights provided for in the "derating" scheme already announced is to be speeded up and is now to come into operation next December. This scheme is also to be restricted in its operation so as to afford concentrated relief to such nationally essential businesses as the coal export trade, the iron, steel and shipbuilding industries and agriculture.

The Government takes part of the risk in certain overseas trade ventures, which was to have terminated next year is also to be continued until September, 1929.

Measures Are Supplementary
These measures are not to interfere with the arrangements already operating for training the unemployed for new walks of life. They are also subsidiary to those for encouraging emigration, in which connection Mr. Baldwin said that the Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Lord Lovat, is to proceed overseas to discuss the question with the dominion governments.

Mr. Baldwin's announcement was heard in silence with intense interest in a crowded chamber. It is taken to mean that Great Britain is now to place its main reliance upon itself in this great question, instead of waiting for slow help from outside. Concluding his speech, Mr. Baldwin drew moving pictures of homes where men were in the position of out of work, and he asked everybody to co-operate in finding employment especially for young people.

"As for the boys and girls in the depressed areas," he said, "I appeal to all those who are in the position to do so to imagine their own children in a similar plight."

The measures the British Government is taking to speed up training is approved by J. Bruce Walker, Canadian immigration inspector here, who says in an interview: "I reflect the very common opinion in Canada when I say that the one practical solution of Canada's need and England's need is to be a national effort to train in elementary agriculture the vast number of young men, particularly of good character and physique who are either working into a dead end or engaged in an industry that is restricted in the future."

Leviathan Gets Regular Cleaning



At the Top the Ship Is Seen Being Warped Into the Dry Dock at South Boston. At the Right, Resting on the Keel Blocks Ready for Cleaning.

London to Become "World's Greatest Port," Is Promise

Giving British Metropolis Ocean Facilities Is to Cost \$7,500,000

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Lord Ritchie, chairman of the Port of London Authority, at the head of a party of noted engineers and members of Parliament who inspected the new Tilbury dock improvements on which \$7,500,000 is being expended, unfolded the project of making London the "world's greatest port" with an ocean lock and landing stage, a new dock road, and possibly another tunnel under the Thames.

The entire Tilbury scheme which will give London the facilities of an ocean port is to be completed in September, 1929. The improvements include a new entrance lock to the Tilbury dock, 1000 feet long, 110 wide, and 45 feet below high-water; a new dock, 750 feet long, 110 feet wide, with a depth of 37½ feet below the tidal highwater; a new river landing stage for ocean steamers on the north side of the river adjoining the London, Midland & Scottish Railway station, which is being greatly enlarged to permit of greater railway facilities.

London is looked upon primarily as a freight port and the extent of its passenger traffic is not generally appreciated, largely because London possesses no spectacular embarkation center such as Liverpool and Southampton. The number of world travelers who use the port, however, is considerable and of late years has greatly increased.

For the greater comfort and convenience of passengers the Port Authority therefore is providing a fully equipped passenger landing stage in the river at Tilbury alongside which the greatest liners will be able to berth.

G. A. R. WILL RETURN TROPHIES OF WAR

Connecticut Post Will Restore Confederate Relics

STAMFORD, Conn. (P)—A fragment of the Confederate flag which flew over the Capitol at Richmond, Va., when Union troops entered the city, and an ornament from the chair which was used by Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, will be returned to the State of Virginia on Aug. 17 by a good will delegation from this city.

The ceremony connected with the return of the relics will be held in the State House at Richmond and they will be accepted by Gov. Harry S. Byrd. The Stamford delegation will be headed by Commander William P. Patrick of the local G. A. R. Post, and Mayor Alfred N. Phillips, Jr.

The trophies were taken by a Union soldier on April 2, 1865, and have been in the custody of the G. A. R. post here for many years.

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'Parking' Leviathan in Dry Dock an Operation of Precise Detail

Wind and Tide Have to Be Just Right, and the Ship Must Be Edged Into Boston Dock With Only Inches to Spare

The United States Lines steamer Leviathan, listed in Lloyd's as the world's largest ship, again has been dry-docked at Boston. Twice each year the ship comes here for repairs and inspection at the underwater section and never does the occasion fail to draw large gatherings of spectators who manifest keen interest in every phase of the undertaking.

When the towering bulk creeps into the comparatively narrow entrance to the dock, probably few of the watchers realize that the operation entails any more skill than merely driving one's automobile into the garage.

But "parking" the Leviathan in the gigantic nest of stone and cement and steel that leads off Boston's main ship channel is a big job, even though the work has been minimized through experience gained in graving her no less than a dozen times since the United States Line's acquisition and changed the vessel's name from Venturian to Leviathan.

Wind and Tide Play Large Part
The docking is contingent upon wind and tide. The owners may decide the exact time by consulting the tide calendar which lists the time as well as extent of the rise and fall. Since the task is never attempted at night there are only a few minutes each day when the tide is sufficiently high so that the Leviathan may clear the sill at the entrance to the dock.

While the direction and velocity of the wind play an important part in safely berthing the Leviathan there are no means of accurately determining in advance what conditions will prevail on the day when the docking will take place. Should the vessel be out and in the lower harbor waiting for the high tide, a fresh breeze blowing directly parallel with the main ship channel and at right angles to the gate of the dock might necessitate a postponement of the docking until another day.

Work of unusual exactness is required of the naval constructor who has charge of getting the dry dock in readiness. First, he must consult the Leviathan's docking plans which afford the necessary information as to the size and shape of her below-water section, the position of her

bilge keels, docking keels, rudder and her four huge propellers. Equipped with these plans the naval constructor aligns two rows of wooden blocks down the center of the dry-dock floor in line with the docking keels which are parallel to the true keel. On these blocks the ship will eventually rest.

The dry dock in which the Leviathan is graved is the largest in the world. It is 1200 feet long and one sixth as wide and will receive the largest merchant or naval ships (Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

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HOOVER PLANS PERSONAL WORK MAINLY IN EAST

Nominee Expects to Make Four Appearances in Middle West

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—Personal observation and contact throughout the West on his transcontinental journey coupled with reports and favorable political developments in the so-called "border states" has convinced Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, that he will be free to devote practically all of his personal campaigning to the eastern group of states.

In this territory he and his managers consider that they are faced with the most difficult struggle of the race.

Mr. Hoover's campaign is being organized to meet this situation. Washington will be his personal and national campaign headquarters. This will enable him to keep in direct touch with not only the eastern states, where he will make his greatest effort, but allow a first-hand association with the Republican national headquarters, located there, and through this means immediate contact with developments in the other parts of the country.

Not more than three appearances west of the Allegheny Mountains, Kansas City, Chicago, and, perhaps, one other large city in the middle West, are contemplated by Mr. Hoover. He proposes making his address at West Branch, Ia., his birthplace, where he will stop off for a day or so on his way back from the Pacific coast to Washington, suffice for his personal campaigning in the agricultural Northwest.

To Use Radio Frequently
In this speech he will discuss primarily the agricultural issue and enunciate his program for dealing with the surplus crop problem.

In Washington Mr. Hoover will use the radio frequently, with country-wide hookups as often perhaps as once a week when the campaign gets into full swing.

It is likely that all of the states in the eastern group will hear and see him. Appearances and speeches are certain in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland. Whether he will also go into Connecticut and Rhode Island, the other states of the group, will be held widely that the outcome of the election will be determined, will depend on future developments.

While Mr. Hoover will devote most of his personal campaigning to the Eastern States, he will not neglect the West and border states, even with, as they believe, most favorable conditions existing. Nationally known Republican figures, such as Vice-President Charles D. Ives, leader of the Senate and House, prominent local men and women, such as governors and other state officers, will be used to carry on the campaign in these sections.

Expected to Carry East
Party leaders close to Mr. Hoover expect and declare that the candidate is confident that he can win the three large states of the eastern group, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. They report that Walter Edge, Senator from New Jersey, has sent Mr. Hoover word that the situation is most favorable to him in that state and expressed complete confidence that he will carry it.

John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader of the house, who will head the speakers' bureau in the East, and who was the only Republican leader to accompany Mr. Hoover on his transcontinental trip, after making a close study of political conditions all the way across the country and receiving reports from representatives in the border states, declared the race would be determined in the East and that there, as in all other sections, the chief issue would be Tammany Hall.

"All the way across the country Tammany Hall was uppermost in the minds of those I called to," Mr. Tilson said. (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Two Supporters of Lincoln, Later Democrats, Oppose Smith
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Ideals which drew Nicholas Starr and Uberto A. Burnham together 67 years ago, when, as teacher and pupil, they cast their first votes for Abraham Lincoln have persisted through the years, although their paths have been widely separated. At the beginning of the 1928 campaign they find themselves enlisted as active supporters of Herbert Hoover and stand the supporters of the prohibition law, although politically they have been affiliated with the Democratic Party.

Looking back over nearly 70 years of political experience, both men declare they will devote their efforts throughout the campaign to educating young people to the importance of the issues which are at stake in the coming election. Although Mr. Starr is 95 years old and Mr. Burnham is 90, in those pioneer days near the middle of the nineteenth century it was the younger who was the teacher, and Mr. Starr was the pupil.

A recent reunion here gave the first indication of their strong agreement on the prohibition issue and disclosed their adherence to Hoover. Both are keenly alert to public affairs. Though formerly in the Republican ranks, it has been half a century since either has voted with that party. The Populist movement and the Prohibition Party have at

Tilden Reinstated on Davis Cup Team

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris
ANNOUNCEMENT of the reinstatement of William T. Tilden 2d as a member of the Davis Cup team and announcement that he will play in the challenge round against France was made today at the headquarters of the United States team following the return of President Samuel H. Cullom of the U. S. L. T. A. from London.

Sells, Texas Party Leader, Out for Hoover

Lists Lone Star State as Doubtful—Criticizes Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Predicting that Texas and several other states will go into the doubtful column in the presidential campaign, Cato Sells, one-time member of the Democratic National Committee and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Wilson Administration, has announced his support of Herbert Hoover in preference to the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Sells' statement is declared to be typical of the attitude of numerous men prominent in public affairs in this State who have bolted the Democratic Party because of the prohibition stand of Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Southern drys are "too seriously shocked to accept Tammany White House domination with all its imports and foretells," Mr. Sells asserted.

"The best future measurement I can make," he said, "is that the nomination of Governor Smith alone will very materially reduce the normal Democratic vote. Add to that his defiant rejection of the Eighteenth Amendment plank in the national convention platform and intensify the revolt with Raskob, and the outlook is more serious than I would venture specifically to prophesy."

"It has been said that under like conditions, like political results are sure to obtain. If such a barometer is dependable, public expression in Fort Worth and vicinity indicates an upheaval in Texas that will make it and several other southern states doubtful."

"The possibility of the boss of Tammany Hall in the White House should arouse the indignation and resentment of the followers of Jefferson, Jackson, Bryan and Wilson."

"Reaffirming continuing devotion to the Democratic Party and its principles, I shall do what I earnestly believe to be my duty as a citizen and Democrat by voting for Herbert Hoover."

Texas Woman Elector Against Smith, Resigns
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Unwilling to support a man for President "who refuses to be loyal to the Constitution," Mrs. J. O. Ross of Texas, has resigned as presidential elector, the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League announces.

Tendering her resignation to the State Democratic Executive Committee, Mrs. Ross wrote in part: "I am a Democrat and expect to remain so, but I cannot in conscience support a man who refuses to be loyal to the Constitution and accepts the nomination which repudiates the platform made by the Democratic Party and substitutes a platform of his own upon which he proposes to stand, I as a true Democrat and a loyal American citizen, must refuse to recognize him as a leader of my party."

Similar sentiments were voiced by Mr. Starr. Hoover wins over party loyalty in his choice.

YALE ALTERS TOWER OF ARTS STRUCTURE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Alterations to the unfinished tower of the Fine Arts Building at Yale University will cost \$10,000. The original plans, drawn by the Swedish architect, called for much Gothic detail on the tower, but this was omitted in favor of economy.

With the tower almost finished, Yale officials expressed the opinion that it was too plain and not in harmony with the rest of the building. For that reason the original plans were again referred to, and now workmen are removing some 15 layers of stone preparatory to making the suggested changes. The building when finished will have cost about \$2,225,000. It contains 44 rooms and is joined to the old Fine Arts building by an overhead bridge.

BOARD OF BUSINESS MEN IS ADVOCATED TO HELP GOVERNMENT KEEP PEACE

Offers Peace Plan



FRED I. KENT

Lowly Cornstalk Helps Automobile to Shine in Glory

Butyl Alcohol, Derived Therefrom, Is Chief Solvent for Lacquers in Color

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—Speeding up the production of automobiles and reduction of costs has been helped along by use of once wasted cornstalks, C. L. Gabriel, of Terre Haute, Ind., told the American Chemical Society at the Northwestern University. The stalks have been made to yield butyl alcohol, a solvent that serves in the manufacture of lacquers.

Before the discovery, fuel oil was considered necessary in making lacquers and its supply was limited. The supply of butyl alcohol is practically limitless, said Mr. Gabriel. Each year, one institute speaker estimated, 100,000,000 tons of cornstalks are wasted in the fields of the United States. A bushel of corn residue, according to Mr. Gabriel, makes a gallon of the new lacquer ingredient.

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The Woman's Movement in 1928

THE first of a series of three articles on the subject by Helen A. Archdale will appear

Tomorrow on the EDITORIAL PAGE

Would Also Mobilize Industry in Case of War and Prevent Profiteering

PLAN CALLED BETTER THAN WEALTH DRAFT

Would Make Economics Ally of Peace and Avoid Politics, Says Banker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a permanent advisory board of recognized leaders in industry and finance to help the Government in maintaining peace with other nations is advocated by Fred I. Kent, director of the division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Bank during the war.

Mr. Kent holds that such a move would be "an important constructive step toward maintaining international concord and mitigating the evils of war, should it occur."

Discussing with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the advantages of the project as outlined by him, Mr. Kent asserted that establishment of such a board would place at any government's command a vast store of information and experience on production, distribution and business economics and would put responsibility for proper utilization of industry in case of war upon the interests best equipped to handle such problems advantageously.

Business Is Peace Force
The increasing recognition by industry generally that war is fundamentally disastrous to business and that its best interests are served by maintaining peace, would find expression through such a board and would act as a lever which, in times of international stress, would incline the national policy toward a peaceful settlement, Mr. Kent said.

Mr. Kent asserted that establishment of such a board would be far more advantageous to a nation than the "conscription of wealth" proposal which has been strongly advocated in many quarters.

"Conscription of wealth would place the national resources in the hands of political appointees who are equipped neither by training nor experience to administer it wisely," he declared. "On the other hand, business men are trained in the conservation of capital for purposes of production and, for purposes of their own protection, would be obliged to meet such responsibilities wisely."

Need for Understanding
"One great difficulty that confronts those who may be endeavoring to solve human problems lies in the fact that great numbers of people with the finest possible intent unconsciously ally themselves with the most destructive forces in the world—due to lack of understanding of the actual underlying conditions in the fields where they believe that changes should be made. This is not necessarily due to a lack of intelligence, but is more often the result of lack of personal experience of a character necessary to understanding."

"For instance, so-called 'war profiteering,' which has been largely at the bottom of the suggestion that there be conscription of capital in time of war, is not due in the large, general way to the acts of business men, but to the acts of politicians."

"In tremendous percentage, war profiteers in every country, and particularly in the United States, during the World War were men who because of political 'pull' were able to obtain opportunities to make unfair profits out of the activities of governments, and they were not the outstanding business men of their respective countries either."

World Destroy Profiteering
"There is no question that the opportunity to profiteer from war should be destroyed. On the other hand, there is no question that there is a right and a wrong way to go about the accomplishment of such destruction."

"The root of the trouble coming as is does from activities based upon political 'pull,' nothing could be more unprofitable than to endeavor to correct the situation by increasing the opportunity for the exercise of political 'pull.' There is no doubt whatever but that conscription of capital would play directly into the hands of politicians, with the certainty that in a war following its inauguration war profiteering would increase inordinately."

"This being true, the solution of the problem lies in the development of some plan that will place the responsibilities for the proper utilization of industry for war purposes upon business interests that for their own protection they will have to meet them."

"This can be done. It requires only the will of the people to accomplish it, but such will cannot be developed without understanding. Understanding can only come from a study of the situation by those whose experience fits them to clearly see the elements which the problem contains and that provide the basis for its solution."

"War Is a Business"
"War, when it comes, is a business. For true people to obtain the greatest success possible to them in an unavoidable war, the military forces must be backed up by those who understand production, distribution and business economics. When so carried on it means the minimum of suffering during war and following war. It must be borne in mind that there is no war unless men are fighting. If men are fighting, the wealth

of a country which is at war should be so utilized as to give its military the greatest protection humanly possible. The greatest protection does not mean the dissipation of accumulated wealth, but its conservation. "Business men are trained in the conservation of capital for purposes of production. Government is notoriously a spendthrift, particularly in time of war, and it must be so because of its very nature. "While, therefore, it is inconceivable that any form of conscription of capital could do anything but make a bad matter worse in time of war, it is equally conceivable that some form of organization of the industries of a nation might be effective to prevent war profiteering. "Such an organization could be brought about by the appointment for the purpose of a board, made up of men who had attained success in the various principal lines of business of a country.

Objectives for Board
"They should aim to accomplish a development that would serve to reduce possible war profiteering to a minimum; that would make it clearly to the interest of all national business to prevent war; that would, in the case of war, enable the utilization of all the productive forces of the country to the highest degree for the successful carrying on of war, and that would anticipate a means of recovery following war, from whatever point of devastation might have been brought about, more promptly and with less hardship to the people than has ever been true. "The detail of how this could be accomplished, while not as complex as it might seem without analysis, nevertheless cannot well be given in a few words. It is, however, in my mind to present such detail publicly at some fortuitous time. "It is a problem that cannot be taken lightly and one that cannot be solved by means of laws which are constantly being advocated by many who are meaning, but particularly by the lawless, for the correction of a multitude of conditions which are entirely beyond the power of law to control."

Mr. Kent was financial adviser to the director of sales of the War Department; he represented the United States on the organization committee of the Reparations Commission in Paris and has served as president of the American Bankers' Association.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler; moderate northerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight in Maine and New Hampshire.

Official Temperatures
(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany .. 72 Memphis .. 76
Atlantic City .. 78 Montreal .. 72
Boston .. 76 Nantucket .. 78
Buffalo .. 70 New Orleans .. 78
Charleston .. 84 New York .. 74
Chicago .. 60 Pittsburgh .. 68
Denver .. 60 Portland, Me. .. 72
Eastport .. 72 Portland, Ore. .. 74
Galveston .. 82 San Francisco .. 66
Hatteras .. 82 St. Louis .. 76
Helena .. 62 St. Paul .. 72
Jacksonville .. 80 Seattle .. 72
Kansas City .. 70 Tampa .. 74
Los Angeles .. 74 Washington .. 74

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 6:58 p. m. Thursday, 7:25 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

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MISS DALRYMPLE
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Room 408 Liberty 8836

Scraggy Neck
at Cataumet on Buzzards Bay
CAPE COD
SIXTY-ONE MILES FROM BOSTON at Cataumet, projecting into Buzzards Bay is a peninsula of 350 acres with three and one-half miles of shore line. It has been used as a private estate for forty years, but now an acre or more may be purchased subject to protective restrictions both as to personnel and type of home to be erected. Arrangements may be made for financing for both land and house. During the heat waves of summer in Boston, the thermometer has averaged 20 degrees lower at Scraggy Neck; moreover, the raw east wind loses its chill passing over the warm land of the Cape before arriving at Scraggy. Many sizes and varieties of boats—motor and sail, cruise or race on Buzzards Bay. Basking in the clear, clean water of 70 to 75 degrees temperature, a golf game at the club three and one-half miles distant, insure an enjoyable summer for adults or children. Sandy beaches are reserved for the exclusive use of the residents. For miles around the excellent Cape roads offer opportunities for motor trips. To know the Cape is to love it. Let our representative show you house plans and pictures of the property, or send you our literature.

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WALTER CHANNING, Inc.
30 Congress Street, Boston
Branch Office on the Property
Telephone Hubbard 8230
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NEW HOPE SEEN FOR RESTORING RADIO LICENSES

Association Thinks 170 Ordered Off Air Aug. 1 to Be Able to Continue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Independent Broadcasters' Association, recently organized with the stated purpose to protect small radiocasting stations, is convinced that the Federal Radio Commission will renew the licenses of the 107 community stations which have been ordered off the air Aug. 1. "If the Federal Radio Commission destroys the independent broadcast stations to make room on the air for the super-power chain stations, it will have to account to Congress for that action," said a statement issued by the association. Congress has twice voted to protect the Nation against a chain monopoly of super-power stations and we are confident that if the issue should be forced Congress would speedily act again to see that its mandates are carried out," the statement declared.

The two weeks of hearings, we believe, have convinced the commission and the country that these independent stations are a vital part of the Nation's broadcasting network. Even the commission's engineering testimony, on which the enemies of the independent stations had pinned their hope of proving that the high-power stations are entitled to chief consideration, demonstrated that the local stations are entitled to first rank. Dr. J. H. Dellinger, head of the commission's engineering experts, testified that, in the big chain hookups which carried the national conventions, it was the "local" distribution of these chain stations that gave them the bulk of their listeners.

"The testimony has been a great educational force. It has put community broadcasting in a new light, and even the community stations

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 4. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday, 1 to 4. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.
Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.
Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6, through July 24.
North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.
Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.
Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

Annual August Sale
Why not have your coat custom made by expert furriers and designers? Finest selection of beautiful skins and newest models. Cost is no more than a manufactured garment.
For August only, we offer two special values on custom made coats of finest quality.
Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) \$275
Raccoon \$250

Merkin's Fur Shop
26 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Room 408 Liberty 8836

themselves have learned their importance to the nation's broadcasting. Having compelled the independent stations to prove their right to stay on the air, the commission should now summon the high-power stations to answer for their violations of the anti-monopoly clauses of the Radio Law."

Dutch Ready for Belgian Proposals

Scheldt River Problem Negotiations Likely to Be Soon Reopened

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The Dutch state department which are interested in economic and technical questions involved in the settlement of the thorny Scheldt River problems have completed their investigations and the Government is now in the position to immediately consider the Belgian proposals. The reopening of the formal negotiations however is not expected before the autumn. The Foreign Minister, Beelaerts van Bloklands has already declared that his Government will make the first move for the resumption of the discussions and that he is confident a satisfactory solution of the pending questions will be attained before the Dutch general elections in 1929.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister of Belgium, in a recent speech in the Chamber at Brussels declared that "Antwerp which is among the leading ports of the Continent cannot develop unless she be afforded easy communication with the sea and the Rhine. Her ways of communication are now subjected in these two directions by the sovereignty of a foreign state. The river Scheldt is a great waterway open to all the nations which benefit by the proposed improvement."

"Every proposal for improvement however encounters in the neighboring state the opposition of a rival port (Rotterdam) a sort of protectionism in direct opposition to modern international law. A direct canal from Antwerp to Liege constitutes an essential to our program. Belgium only desires, in its dealings with Holland, a policy of cordial collaboration."

PRISON POPULATION IN COUNTY DECREASES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A decrease of nearly 10 per cent in the prison population of the Westchester County jail here for the year ending June 30, as compared with that of a year ago, is reported by Thomas V. Underhill, sheriff, in the annual report of the institution just forwarded to the State Department of Prisons. The report shows also that the age of prisoners committed during the last year has increased by several years as compared with the previous 12-month period. Native-born prisoners have decreased, there being 552 and 524, as compared with 593 men and 101 women of native birth last year, according to the report.

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Hoover Plans Personal Work Mainly in East

(Continued from Page 1)

son said. "The leaders of the states we went through and with whom I talked said the same thing, that the issue the people were most interested in was Tammany Hall."

Tammany Is a Big Issue

"It is the same here on the Pacific coast. The thing that people are interested in most in this State is Tammany Hall. It is the same in Oregon and Washington, in Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada and Wyoming, and if that is the situation out here several thousand miles away from New York, what will be the intensity of feeling in the East where Tammany Hall is known from first hand observation and contact?"

Mr. Hoover has received reports from all over the Pacific coast region that Tammany Hall was the issue upmost in the minds of the electorate. Editorial comment in the press of the section, extensively gathered for him, is declared to corroborate the statements made to him as to this situation by local political leaders. This is particularly true in the border states, sources close to the candidate say. This factor, it is said by them, is chiefly responsible for the extremely favorable situation declared to exist for Mr. Hoover in these states.

While the national campaign is taking the Tammany Hall issue angle, locally the Pacific coast and particularly California is deeply interested in the water-power issue.

Johnson to Talk on Water Power

Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, running for re-election following his conference with Mr. Hoover, consummating a peace within the State between his forces and those of Mr. Hoover, declared he would make his personal campaign on the water-power question. "I shall talk fluently and freely about the machinations and activities of the power interests," Mr. Johnson declared. "It is the outstanding issue in this State and in the rest of the country, to my way of thinking."

Mr. Johnson is making his campaign on his leadership in the effort to enact federal legislation which would enable the construction of the Boulder Dam project as a vast water and power plant owned and operated by the Government. He has also led the fight to obtain a bridge across San Francisco Bay, which would be the greatest span of its kind in the world.

Elect Hoover and Keep Dry Law, Plea of Fess

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOLEDO, O.—Faith that the people of the United States will express themselves decisively in favor of re-

tention of national prohibition and elect Herbert Hoover President was expressed here by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio. Senator Fess came to address the National Exchange Club's annual session. As time goes on he believes that Mr. Hoover will win masses of citizens through his record, his proven ability and on his prohibition stand. Assistance to the nation-wide development of commercial aviation by establishment of airports, use of air services and aid to flying instruction will be the major objective of the Exchange Clubs during the coming year, it was indicated by the delegates.

Moses to Concentrate on G. O. P. Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, vice-chairman of the Advisory Committee in the Hoover campaign, will concentrate on the election of Republican Senators and Representatives, so that the next Administration at Washington will be thoroughly harmonious. Senator Moses declared that Herbert Hoover will be elected by an incontestable majority, and that voters should be impressed with giving him the necessary support in Congress.

STRIKE CONFERENCES HELD IN NEW BEDFORD

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NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A further conference between the representatives of the two sides in the New Bedford strike and the members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is to be held on Friday.

In the meantime, A. M. Besette of New Bedford, State Senator, and Walter McLane of Fall River, conferred with Governor Fuller and urged him to intervene. A further conference with the Governor, at which all the New Bedford representatives as well as the senators would be present, was scheduled.

Bears in New Hampshire Seen Oftener Than Deer

CONCORD, N. H.—(P)—Black bears are more common than deer in the northeastern section of New Hampshire, Maj. N. O. Whitford, engineer of the State Highway Department, reported.

Major Whitford is in charge of a party surveying the boundary line between New Hampshire and Maine. The party has advanced through large tracts of virgin forest, where black bears are numerous.

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New York Women Open Campaign to Align State Drys With Hoover

Committee for Law Enforcement Appeals to All Law-Abiding Citizens to Vote for Californian Regardless of Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement has begun its campaign to align all dry sentiment in this State on the side of Herbert Hoover, even if such alignment requires the sacrifice of party interests. While the committee will not outline its formal program until after the candidates have made their speeches of acceptance, it has already started an active campaign throughout the State to get out the vote, Miss Mary Garret Hay, state chairman of the organization, declared. Copies of the resolution passed recently by its board of trustees, in which they declare it is the "solemn duty of all those who stand for a dry nation and self-respecting, honest enforcement" to vote for Mr. Hoover, have been distributed to workers in all parts of the State, Miss Hay said. In this way wide publicity is being given to the committee's action and to its appeal to law-abiding citizens to "vote for Hoover and Curtis and against Smith and Robinson" in the November elections.

"It seems to me that the time has come now for the dry sentiment of the State of New York to express itself very emphatically," Miss Hay said. "I think dry sentiment will be heard from in November, and I believe New York State will vote for Hoover."

"In urging citizens to support Hoover and Curtis the committee is not adopting a 'partisan attitude.' We are still non-partisan. We are working for the candidates who will support what we believe is right, and who are committed to the support of our policies, irrespective of their party affiliations. We shall work just as heartily for Mr. Hoover this year as we worked against Mr. Wadsworth two years ago."

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LIQUOR IS ROOT OF CRIME, SAYS REPORT TO BAR

National Association Hears Awakened Citizenship Is Basis for Remedy

SEATTLE (P)—The picture of an alleged criminal syndicate in many United States urban centers, dominated and financed by the bootlegging industry was presented to delegates to the American Bar Association convention here.

Growing lack of confidence in the integrity of all public officials because of "bribery and corruption in public office" was depicted in a request read to the criminal law and criminology division by Jacob M. Lashly, president of the St. Louis Bar Association. The author, Arthur V. Lashly, St. Louis, who conducted an official investigation for that group, was absent.

Mr. Lashly, whose report was based on a symposium of opinions of officials and law enforcement agents in many representative large cities, placed "the real problem of crime and failure of justice in many parts of the country" directly at the door of the bootlegging industry.

Cupidity of Politicians
"Bribery and corruption have become common occurrences," he said, "because the cupidity of politicians and state and government officials generally has been excited by the enormous profits of bootlegging, which, being unlawful, are considered legitimate prey."

By-products of the illegal industry, the thug, bombing and hi-jacking gangs, often utilize their spare moments in influencing elections by terrorism and in extortion schemes, Mr. Lashly said.

Mr. Lashly reported more or less indiscriminate trafficking in intoxicants in violation of the law in a large majority of American cities of 100,000 population and over.

A vigilant and informed public, insisting on honesty in office, was the prime remedy suggested. Permanent imprisonment of habitual law violators, organized bureaus of criminal statistics, to aid in determining those offenders, rigid enforcement or repeal of the prohibition laws, and breaking up of gang rule and corruption of officials were other suggestions for dealing with the professional criminal class.

Cities Covered
Cities contributing reports for the symposium included Washington, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Seattle, Denver, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Providence, Toledo, Akron, Memphis, St. Paul, Charleston, S. C., Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and Dallas.

American lawyers in Paris who have been charged with "morally reprehensible conduct" in rushing American divorcees through French courts, drew the fire of Silas H. Strawn, president of the association, who suggested summary punishment by French courts for such offenders.

"The French courts can remedy conditions by refusing to grant divorces to Americans where proceedings appear irregular," he said. "Of course, we know there are those vultures who call themselves lawyers and prey upon susceptible wealthy Americans desiring easy Paris divorces, but it is beyond our power to restrain them."

NEW YORK DRYS PLAN CAMPAIGN TO GET OUT UPSTATE VOTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A rallying of the large upstate vote that has neglected the franchise privilege in recent elections will be the answer of the Anti-Saloon League in New York to the prohibition challenge of

Governor Smith, according to the Rev. L. P. Tucker, superintendent of the central district.
"There were 600,000 voters who did not vote in the last election in the upstate," the Rev. Mr. Tucker said. "Most of this vote is dry. Fully 55 per cent of the women upstate have not been voting. Our task is to reach these voters in the home. Intensive local organization alone can do it. We will have a different result for New York State than Tammany counts on."

Smith Arch Foe of Prohibition, Fish Declares

Governor Has Worked Consistently Against Dry Laws, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Strong criticism of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's advocacy of local option and the declaration that the Democratic Presidential candidate had done more against prohibition than any one man in the country was voiced by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, in an address here. "We are confronting in New York State a condition, not a theory," Mr. Fish declared. "The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York State is a farce and a travesty on law and justice. It is utterly impossible to enforce the law among over 11,000,000 people without the closest co-operation of the state judiciary and the police power of the State."

"The repeal of the Mullan-Gage bill in 1923 by the signature of Governor Smith has left New York without any state enforcement."

"From time to time the Governor has addressed vague and futile pronouncements to the district attorneys, sheriffs, etc., etc., calling attention to the power of enforcement, but no sooner is the ink dry than they are forgotten and cast into oblivion."

"The Governor is now advocating local option, but a record of his extending over 15 years in the Legislature shows him registered against all town, county and city option bills. He claims to be for enforcement, yet he has done more against enforcement by signing repeal of the Mullan-Gage law than any man in the country. He is attempting to give the public a promissory note on the liquor question, payable March 4, which, like the other notes on this subject, have no value and will be returned, marked, 'No funds.'"

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ABANDONS FLIGHT

PARIS, July 25 (P)—France has abandoned, for the time being at least, its joint Navy and Commerce Department attempt to span the Atlantic from east to west by plane, according to a semi-official announcement. Lieut. Paulin Paris, who reached Horta in the Azores in his plane La Fregate, has been recalled, and will proceed back to France on the *Cruiser Ville d'Ys*.

The fact that the flight of La Fregate had been interrupted by motor difficulties, necessitating repairs and replacement of parts, was given as the reason for abandoning it. It was explained that the flight was purely a scientific experiment to determine whether a mail route by way of the Azores and Bermuda was practicable, and that the experiment had been spoiled by the delay.

It is considered probable that the flight will be attempted later.

HOLLAND READY TO SIGN

THE HAGUE—Holland will gladly sign the Kellogg anti-war treaty when invited to do so, the Monitor is authoritatively informed.

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Japanese Editor Defends Right of Japan's Stand in Manchuria

Forced, He Says, by China's Inadequacy Against Foreign Aggression There

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oriental problems occupied the center of interest at the Institute of International Relations here Tuesday, the situation in Manchuria being discussed following an address by Motosada Zmoto, former editor of the Herald of Asia and a special representative of Japan at the session.

"Manchuria remains the danger spot in the Far East," he said, "not alone because Soviet Russia threatens to challenge Japan's position there. At present Soviet Russia has eliminated itself as a factor, though it may come back to claim a share in Manchuria's destiny, not by arms, but by influences much more subtle and therefore all the more dangerous."

"But this menace is at present only potential. It is a thing of the future, and for the moment we may leave it out of consideration." The danger was chiefly and solely in the sharp difference of opinion between the Japanese and Chinese concerning Japan's position in Manchuria. To avert all possible misunderstanding on the part of China, and the world at large, it will be well to call attention to a few cardinal points on which opinion is entirely shrouded among the Japanese people irrespective of class or party.

Defines Japan's Position
"First: Japan's interests in Manchuria are not, as C. C. Wu and other Chinese claim they are, merely economic. China's weakness and corruption opened the Manchurian door to the march of Muscovite aggression and forced Japan single-handed to take up the cudgel in defense of her own national existence."

"China not only stood by but, as it later transpired, was secretly in alliance with Japan's enemy. It was lucky for China that Japan did not know this at the time, because if she knew it might justifiably make some little difference in the subsequent status of Manchuria. If not of some other parts of China as well."

"China is now no more capable of effectively dealing with foreign aggression than she was 20 years ago. 'Secondly: Most Chinese seem unable or unwilling to realize the nature or magnitude of the work done by Japan in the way of developing the resources of Manchuria and equipping that country with all the benefits of modern civilization."

New Cities Spring Up

"All along the main railway line under her control from Changchun down to Dairen there have sprung up more than half a dozen prosperous cities with modern equipments, costly public buildings, schools of all grades, parks and thriving factories. The total Japanese investments are now valued at 2,000,000,000 yen. Manchuria today is the only safe and well-governed part of China."

"Thirdly: It, therefore, follows that, in time of danger, it is absolutely impossible for Japan to evacuate Manchuria. Since Japan cannot evacuate her people to a safe distance from danger, Japan has got to see to it that danger keeps itself

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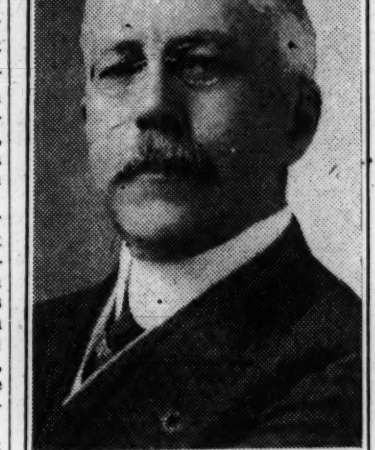
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DR. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE
President Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, Who Attended Peace Meeting.

subject of an afternoon session, at which Howard Huston, delegate from the League of Nations and chief of personnel and internal services of the League, described the many facilities offered at Geneva for such work.

Representatives from virtually all countries gathered at Geneva, he said, including such non-League members as the United States, Turkey and Russia, because even these countries are represented in League conferences.

Education in Mexico
Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, former Minister of Education in Mexico, discussed the development of the educational system in his country. Schools established by the church, he said, were found inadequate, leaving the great mass of the population in ignorance. In southern Mexico today, he asserted, there are 500,000 Indians who cannot speak Spanish.

"English and American systems of leaving education to local districts have been tried unsuccessfully in Mexico," he declared. The Federal Government alone seems capable of establishing a unified system which can succeed in getting to all the provinces."

Other speakers upon various phases of international research included A. Bland Calder, American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai; F. H. Soward, professor of history at the University of British Columbia; Alfred Holman, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Chester H. Rowell, publicist and regent of the University of California; and Ralph Lutz, director of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University.

FEWER ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—A noticeable reduction in the proportion of Oriental workers in the industry of British Columbia compared with the workers of other races is revealed in figures issued by the provincial labor department, which show that Asiatic workers represented 10.2 per cent of the whole last year.

The nationality record compiled by the labor department began in 1915, when Asiatic workers represented 20.37 per cent of the total. The number of Chinese workers in industry was reduced last year by 1571 and the number of Japanese by 290, but Hindus increased from 750 to 839.

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Germany's Peace Program Praised by Count Sforza

Italian Statesman, Addressing Georgia Institute, Credits America for Influence

SEATTLE, Wash.—Count Sforza, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the closing session of the Institute of Public Affairs here.

Discussing the altered political complexion of Europe, Count Sforza designated Germany as one of the most forward-looking of the large nations. He said that Germany had realized sooner than other European countries that "the future will be built better in peace than in war."

"Almost everyone who speaks of the future of Europe is either radically optimistic or pessimistic over the outlook; that is accounted for by the fact that never before in Europe has foreign policy become so much the servant of passions and prejudices as at the present time," the speaker said.

"We must dispose of pessimism. One great reason for optimism is the fact that in Germany the victory of the Democratic Party in the recent general election has shown a new Germany."

Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell of Emory University, director of the Institute,

criticized in his closing address the tendencies in all states to increase the number of counties.

"County government in Germany, as elsewhere," Dr. Gosnell asserted, "would be more efficient with only half as many counties as at present, and much money would be saved. Taxpayers if all county officials were put upon a fixed salary scale and the fee system abolished. Instead of consolidating counties, as they should, most states show a tendency to create more. Almost every crossroads place wants to be a county seat."

In reviewing the Institute, Dr. Gosnell declared it had exceeded all expectations in the national interest attracted and in the provocative suggestions for improvement in state governmental machinery brought forth. It is planned to make the Institute an annual affair, and to expand its scope and personnel next summer.

ANTI-LEWIS MINERS VOTE FOR NEW UNION

PITTSBURGH (P)—The committee meeting here to make arrangements for a national convention of miners opposed to the administration of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, announced it has voted unanimously to sever all connections with the "Lewis officialdom and pay all dues to the new progressive officials recently elected in the mining districts."

John J. Watt of Illinois is chairman of the committee, and it was said that delegates from every union district in the country were attending the sessions. Since the international policy committee of the mine workers announced its surrender of the Jacksonville scale, convention leaders said, members of the new union to be formed at sessions here Sept. 3 to 16 have multiplied in number.

Greek Delegation Arrives to Study Port of New York

Group Inspects Various Facilities to Help in Improving Grecian Ports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An official delegation representing the Grecian Ministry of Marine has just arrived here to make a study of the facilities and operations of the Port of New York. The group is headed by Commander Theodore Kizanis and includes two other ranking officials and 13 cadets from the Port Service of Greece.

As the guests of state and federal officials the visitors inspected Ellis Island, Governor's Island, the New York Navy Yard and the various commercial facilities of the New York port. They expect to visit Boston later, where they will pass a few hours before embarking for Piræus.

"Greece has been making tremendous strides in maritime progress since the war," said Commander Kizanis. "All of the ports are engaged in improvement programs."

In Piræus, which is the chief seaport, we are at present engaged in a five-year building program which will be completed in 1931. Our merchant marine, now totaling 1,200,000 tons of Greek-owned bottoms, is greater than at any previous time despite the loss of more than 500,000 tons during the World War."

The cadets in the party have completed courses in marine administration under the Greek Government. Their trip to the United States is in the nature of a postgraduate course, following which they will receive commissions and posts in the government service in charge of the various ports.

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Group Inspects

FRANCE STUDIES MR. VENIZELOS'S RECENT SPEECH

Promise to Bulgaria of Aegean Port Revives Question of Treaty Revision

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsay has given the closest attention to that sentence of Eleutherios Venizelos's speech at Saloniki in which he said that Greece was ready to give Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean through the port of Dedagach as provided in the treaty of Neuilly. This raises for France not only the question of the application of the treaty, but also of their revision. Though the Greek statesman was making a political campaign speech in view of the coming parliamentary elections, he spoke as Premier of Greece.

Should Mr. Venizelos come successfully through the elections and be retained as Premier he would be in the position to make good this promise to Bulgaria. Should Dedagach be turned over to Bulgaria as a commercial harbor, an act would be consummated the repercussions of which might be of incalculable consequence to France. The treaties signed by France have been fulfilled by France but the trend of the post-armistice engagements undertaken, starting from the League of Nations to the friendship pact with Yugoslavia have been based on the inviolability of the status quo. How hardly it is said have concessions been made by the victors in the last war and in cases how inadequately have some lived up to the conditions of the treaties. Galicia was promised independence, Bulgaria was guaranteed the Dedagach opening on the Aegean. Flume was taken from Yugoslavia, and Vilna from Lithuania.

The Schubert festival at Vienna turned in to monster demonstration favoring the union of Austria with Germany has disturbed France. The press is seriously worried at the sincerity and insistence of this demand. Hungary is constantly campaigning for the return of frontier strips in the adjoining territories peopled by Hungarians. Germany mingles no words in declaring that some day the eastern frontiers must be altered. Lithuania claims as its capital Vilna, which is in Poland. The list does not end here of situations where the vital interests of France by reason of its treaty commitments are at stake. The treaties broken since the war or unfulfilled have by the passing of time assumed a new status, and today to fulfill the old clause would be practically the equivalent of revising the treaty. It is in this sense that France regards the possibility of Bulgaria receiving Dedagach.

If Mr. Venizelos is able to do this for Bulgaria, his example will awaken hope in other countries of like generous treatment from their former victors. Once begun, asks France, where will this changing of treaties end?

Voters Registering May Set Record

Massachusetts to List More Than 1,500,000, Elections Official Believes

Interest in the coming presidential election already is bringing about marked increase in registration of voters in Massachusetts, according to William N. Hardy, deputy in the elections division of the office of the Secretary of State. Unprecedented numbers have registered in practically all the cities and towns which have opened the books.

Reports indicate an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in registrations in small communities and 10 to 15 per cent in large cities, Mr. Hardy said. It is practically certain, he said, that more than 1,500,000 voters will be on the lists in the State before the general election, as compared with approximately 1,250,000 two years ago.

This will be the largest number ever registered in the State.

Six thousand new voters have registered in Boston since July 2, when registration for the primaries opened to continue until Aug. 29. Frank Seiberlich, chairman of the City Board of Election Commissioners estimates that 300,000 persons, or 50,000 more than in the last presidential elections, will be eligible to vote on Nov. 6, in Boston. In Worcester, 2000 have registered since March 15.

Approximately half of those registering are women, it is indicated in many of the reports.

Women Lead in Farm-Home Week

Amherst Welcomes Delegates to Annual Event From All Over New England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—With more than 500 persons registered from all parts of New England, the tenth annual Farm and Home Week of Massachusetts Agricultural College is fully under way. Women have taken the lead and the lectures on home economics are received by crowded classrooms.

Dr. Roscoe Thatcher, president of the college, in greeting the college's guests, urged that a greater interest be taken in New England in college education in home economics. He cited 10 state colleges in the middle West giving such courses. The "practice house," which will be conducted in successive intervals this winter by groups of five girls, will fill a real need, he said.

Apples were the center of attention at the fruit growers' meeting, conducted by C. H. Gould of Haydenville, president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. F. V. Waubert of Boston, of the New England Research Council, predicted a bigger apple crop in New England this year than last but a crop still somewhat less than that of 1926.

MR. WASHBURN QUILTS SENATE PRIMARY RACE

"I went in to encourage other candidates. This done I now go out." With this explanation, Robert M. Washburn of Boston, president of the Roosevelt Club, announced his withdrawal from the race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in the Massachusetts primary. His withdrawal narrows the field to three who followed him in naming candidates, Butler Ames of Lowell, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale and B. Loring Young of Weston. Mr. Washburn, who had said his platform would include "the driest plank anyone could write," said he will take the stump for Mr. Ames, who has represented the State in Congress and who, in Mr. Washburn's opinion, has "a minimum of weak links in his political armor." The nominee will oppose Senator David I. Walsh, (D.), in the general election.

Man Walking to Paris Writes From Alaska

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Owen C. Eastman, who left here early in the year to walk to Paris, has reached Skagway, Alaska, according to a letter received by a friend here. Mr. Eastman said he was working to purchase a dog-sled and that in October, when the Behring Strait freezes, he will attempt to cross the ice to Siberia.

J. F. LORD HAS PASSED ON
James F. Lord of Brookline, Mass., who gave to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the property where Mary Baker Eddy was born, has passed on. After coming to Brookline from Chicago some 15 years ago, Mr. Lord acquired the property at Bow, N. H., in 1917, maintained and improved it during a number of years, and marked it with a granite memorial on the site of the house which was Mrs. Eddy's birthplace.

Young China Off to the Beach



Children of Chinese in Boston Embarking for a Picnic at a Beach Near Salem. One of the Outings Given for Children of Other Races During the Summer.

Master Byng Wu Enlivens the Ride

Was He Going to Miss Picnic to Chinese Children at the Beach? No—He Didn't

Some three score fascinated children from Boston's Chinese quarter mounted a truck generously lent and enthusiastically driven by a truckman named Kaplan and were taken for a picnic at Salem Willows under the auspices of the Boston Industrial Home, of which Oliver C. Elliot is superintendent.

As the crowd departed it was a little difficult to determine which, of all its component parts, was having the best time. The children were uproarious, even Willie Dun who is a champion at marbles which he learned to play in China, and who went on the picnic to help Peter Kiang, acting president of the Boston Chinese Y. M. C. A., in his efforts to synchronize the interests and activities of the children for the day.

Then there was Master Wu. Norman Byng Wu is the impressive name in which he rejoices. Master Wu is probably three years old; he appeared suddenly on the sidewalk, when the truck was ready to leave; he gathered that he was not going where the truck was going, and it would be inaccurate to say that Master Wu did anything but roar his disapproval.

He roared so loudly and to such telling effect, even upon his modish young sisters who had thought to spend a day free of the importunities of Master Wu, that his mother, Mrs. Rose Wu, hastily summoned from her household, agreed, if she was given 10 minutes in which to change her clothes and arrange her affairs, to take him along to the picnic.

Master Wu beamed with approval over his accomplishment; and the truckload of children beamed too because, irrespective of Master Wu's proclivities, Mrs. Wu's happy participation in the youthful affairs of

the quarter, entitles her to be called "a good sport."

This is the second such outing for children of the Chinese quarter given by the Industrial Home this summer. Similar outings for Syrian, Jewish and Italian children are given at intervals; indeed, while the small Chinese were stowing away their boxes of soda biscuits, their baseball mitts and brass bugles under the pleased eye of S. Kaplan, a company of Syrian children, equally proud, was being shepherded by the other side of the street, bound on a similar excursion.

Peter Kiang is a student at Boston University and will do graduate work at Harvard in the autumn. Mrs. Ethel M. Gray was in charge of the children; Freeman O. Emerson, treasurer of the Boston Industrial Home, kept a judicious eye on things and when the starter touched up the motor Master Wu gazed triumphantly at all and sundry and S. Kaplan, truckman and friend, announced agreeably to anyone who would listen, "A good day it will be."

Great Liner Is "Parked" in Boston Drydock

(Continued from Page 1)

It was built by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1914 and in 1920 was sold to the United States Navy Department for \$4,158,000. With a length of 907 feet, a depth of 58 feet and a width of more than 100 feet, the Leviathan nearly fills the dry dock and leaves scant room for maneuvering the ship into the requisite position.

At the open end of the dry dock

the water outside is barred by a caisson which has the rough form of a ship with pointed ends and which floats when emptied of the water holding it in place. Close to the bottom of the caisson are valves which control the flow of water into the dock. To flood the dock, the caisson valves are opened and the water flows in by steady degrees.

As soon as the ship is hauled into the dock and placed in position above the keel blocks, the caisson is towed into place at the entrance by a navy tug. The valves are opened and the caisson sinks securely against the entrance. Then the valves are closed and the water is pumped out of the dock.

Score of Tugboats Needed

Often as many as 20 tugboats are required to assist the Leviathan into the dock. Down the bay they go to meet her, their high stacks puffing black clouds and their powerful screws churning the waters into frothy suds from under their stubby sterns. The Leviathan stamps up the Roads at slow speed.

On the bridge Capt. H. A. Cunningham, commodore of the United States Lines, is alert to every detail of harbor navigation. He speaks to the local pilot who is giving the sailing directions; he peers at the binnacle; he takes a hasty bearing on an island range; he megaphones from the docking wings to the tug masters who are taking up stations along the towering walls of steel.

As the ship nears the entrance the tugs lay hold. On the dock side the naval constructor directs his subordinate officers in charge of the seamen grouped along the dock at strategic points to handle the web of heavy hawsers which the Leviathan quickly spins out from bow, beam and quarters. On either side of the dock experienced officers measure the distance between the dock and the liner's sides with minutely marked gauges.

When the ship has been maneuvered into a position within the dock where all the gauges show the requisite distances for the Leviathan to settle on the keel blocks, the Commodore shouts:

"Make fast, fore and aft!" Quick turns are taken around the bits with the heavy lines. The caisson is lowered into position at the entrance. Within a short time the water is pumped from the dock. A dead-weight mass of steel weighing 50,000 tons is high and dry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GAS TAX BRINGS \$1,495,741

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's gas tax revenue increased during the year ending June 30, 1928, over the previous fiscal year from \$770,358 to \$1,495,741. This was due to an increase in the rate from 3 to 4 cents a gallon and to a large increase in consumption.

The expense of administration and collection of the tax was only \$312. Of the balance, \$125,500 was set aside to service the flood damage loan and the remainder was appropriated for the improvement of highways.

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New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
THERE has been collected at the festivals of the three Masonic institutions during the present year £248,318 7s. 2d., £65,302 less than last year, was a record on account of the Prince of Wales's presidency at the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, but £37,390 above the result of 1926, which was below the average on account of the general strike, which militated against one of the festivals in particular and two in general.

London heads the lists for the three institutions with £109,862 16s. 6d. from 7974 stewards, and is followed by Northumberland with £27,052 3s. 3d. from 582 stewards, its Provincial Grand Master, Col. Napier Clavering, having taken the chair at the last festival, that of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, when the total was the highest in the history of the institution, having been exceeded only on one occasion, the centenary, 30 years ago, when King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, then Grand Master, presided. Northumberland is followed by North Wales, with £20,423 from 763 stewards, mainly collected at the festival of the Benevolent Institution in February, when the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Herbert L. Watkin Williams-Wynn, presided.

Norfolk heads the list of average contributions per steward of £270, Devonshire coming next with £250; the third place on this list being shared by two provinces, Cornwall and Cumberland (with Westmorland) with £51. Not a few of the lodges, particularly in London, make a point of being represented at each festival every year, not in itself a very great achievement, if the lowest price at which such a distinction can be purchased, viz., 30 guineas, is regarded, for there are very few, if any lodges, which have not this balance in hand at the end of the financial year. There is, however, another side to the subject, which is a serious one. No fewer than 980 lodges, more than one-fifth of the number on the register, have not been represented at any one of the festivals during the last two years. It is this lack of systematic

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Institution and the Masonic Million Memorial Fund itself, is now in process of demolition and temporary offices for each have been opened in a building facing Freemasons' Hall.

The Mark Benevolent Fund, a small but exceedingly useful fund, in that its operations are not duplicated by any other fund, has just held its sixtieth anniversary under the presidency of Sir Charles O'Brien Harding, Provincial Grand Master for Sussex. A record was nearly established and the sum collected at the festival held a few years since under the presidency of Sir Colville Smith, was nearly reached. The total on this occasion was over £10,608, while that of Sir Colville Smith's was £12,212. On this occasion, however, North and East Yorkshire, always a strong supporter of this fund, unwillingly by reason of certain very urgent local claims, which had to be met, could not be represented in its customary strength. Could that Province have sent its usual battalion, there is no doubt that a record would again have been established.

ARRESTS IN PANAMA
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PANAMA—One hundred and sixteen have been arrested because of revolutionary declarations by opponents of the administration. Those arrested included an assemblyman, Domingo Turner. While the campaign preparatory to the presidential elections so far had that of Sir Colville Smith's was £12,212. On this occasion, however, North and East Yorkshire, always a strong supporter of this fund, unwillingly by reason of certain very urgent local claims, which had to be met, could not be represented in its customary strength. Could that Province have sent its usual battalion, there is no doubt that a record would again have been established.

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Plea Against the False Romance Cloaking the American Indian

Idealization of His Past Plus Pity of His Present
Constitutes a Handicap Which Keeps Indian From
Free Unfoldment as Modern Citizen

By FRANCES DENSMORE

Lecturer and Author of Many Books on American Indian Musings

ROMANCE, next to fire-water, has been the worst enemy of the American Indian. Both have transformed him, but we seem to understand the change wrought by fire-water better than we understand the disguise thrown around him by false romance.

"Behold the king!" cried a Puritan and, crowned by Romance, an Indian chief assumed the right to barter away the communal land. The early explorer, however, had simply taken possession of the land in the name of his sovereign and the procedure seemed all right to the Indians. They took land away from each other, and it appeared probable that the explorer had a very powerful chief back of him. The Puritans did not come in the name of a king, so they reversed the situation and negotiated with an Indian chief as though he were a potentate. They did not know that the Indians rarely had any ruler corresponding to a king or emperor in the European use of those terms. The Indian whom they hailed as "king" might have been simply a chief who was acting as chairman of a council, but the settlers wanted to acquire land and he was the only person by whom they could represent a centralized power.

Having begun her work of transforming Indians, Romance became a greater and greater force, touching men, women and children. The men were said to be more honest, the women more self-possessed and the children better behaved than members of any other race. The idealizing of the Indians has been carried to such an extent that the white race is getting an inferiority complex. The old-time Indian might have withstood the reflex action of this attitude but its effect upon the modern Indian of mixed strain is worthy of serious consideration.

A Frequent Remark

Everyone interested in the Indians is frequently met with the remark "Poor Indians, we took their land away from them and gave them nothing but whisky and general injustice." On inquiry it is usually found that the persons making this remark know little beyond the fact that "the Indians once lived all over this country." The old Indian life appears to have been idyllic, while we are interlopers in a paradise. This is rather hard on the white race and on the progress of civilization. The pages of history record a succession of occupants in other parts of the world, and it would be difficult to find a more generously intended treatment of former occupants than that extended to the Indians by the Government of the United States. An Indian recently wrote, "Yet again we come to compare the two ends together, I think it a 50-50 deal for our land, us getting our free education in return." Needless to say, the writer had not finished the course of education in an Indian school but he had obtained a new outlook on life.

In the old days, if an Indian tribe drove another out of a certain region they did not make any compensation. The evicted tribe knew how to take defeat and the score was closed, but we are far from the final settlement of our financial obligation to the Indians. From day to day we hear of another Indian who wants to be paid for the land on which Chicago stands, or for some other hunting preserve of an ancestor. Under the Indian regime there was no absolute, individual tenure of land, but the Office of Indian Affairs states that "the total area of land allotted to individual Indians as of June 30, 1925, is 39,976,542 acres." On the passing away of an Indian, his estate is administered free of cost by the Government and his property divided legally among his heirs. Until recently, if a baby passed away while its father was on his way to the agency to report its birth, the child nevertheless was assigned its share of the reservation or of the public domain. The estate of the deceased infant was then administered and its property inherited by the next of kin. However, our interest in Indian land has been somewhat dampened by the oil royalties of certain tribes.

The present plea of Romance is in behalf of the religion of the Indians. This is more subtle than the plea about his land and comes at a time when religious tolerance is in the air. We cannot return the land on which

Chicago stands, and we find it rather diverting, on a summer vacation, to go and watch the Indian worshipping the Great Spirit according to the dictates of his conscience. Every tourist hotel keeper and auto livery proprietor will defend this religious freedom of the red man. Without going further into this subject, it may be said that you cannot wholly take the native religion away from an old Indian, nor give it to a young Indian. The old religion of the Indian had its roots in the calm of meditation and a rigor of self-discipline which is foreign to the younger generation. They have lost the sense of individual responsibility that underlay the native religion. Moreover, there is a great gulf fixed between the poetry of the old religion, with its cosmic significance, and the words of Gospel hymns. Emerson could have met the old Indian priests with understanding and sympathy, but Emerson would not have been a success as leader of a Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting. The true Indians of the old type do not keep their native religious concepts. Its essence will be inherited by those of their own race who are fitted to receive it, and by the poets of all time. A student from a government school could not absorb this religion by receiving permission to "take part in a ceremony." His mind is filled with the glitter of towns and the speed of automobiles. He cannot understand the calm significance of the cosmos.

The Indian Woman

I once received a letter from a literary woman, who asked: "Is not the Indian woman better poised and more serene than the white woman? Has she not a better sense of values and a better control of her nerves?" (Observe, please, the overcropping of the inferiority complex. It was expected, that I would say "yes" on the dotted line.) By sharing the letter reached me in British Columbia, where I was recording songs for the Bureau of American Ethnology, in pursuit of my regular work for that institution. I put the question to a white man who, in his official duty, has been closely in touch with Indians for more than 20 years. His first reaction was surprise, and he said: "Do white people in the States think that about Indian women?" Then he said that, as the idea was new, he would like a few days to think it over. A few days later he expressed the opinion that "the odds are with the white women."

In the old days an Indian woman led a busy life. She married young and had a family that must be fed and clothed by her own efforts except as her husband provided the meat. She knew definitely what she had to do, and when she had finished it she sat still, with the "poise" so envied by women of our race. It was not a tenet of Indian ethics that one person ought to do the work of another if it were left undone. The Indian woman had no desire to change or improve established customs unless she belonged to the few tribes in which women had the suffrage and held office. She had fewer contacts than white women and less cause for irritation. Who would worry about their personal appearance when one meal a day was enough, cooked in one kettle and eaten on one dish, and if one could move instead of cleaning house? The life of a white woman of the present day is more complicated and in many a difficult situation, she brings peace with victory.

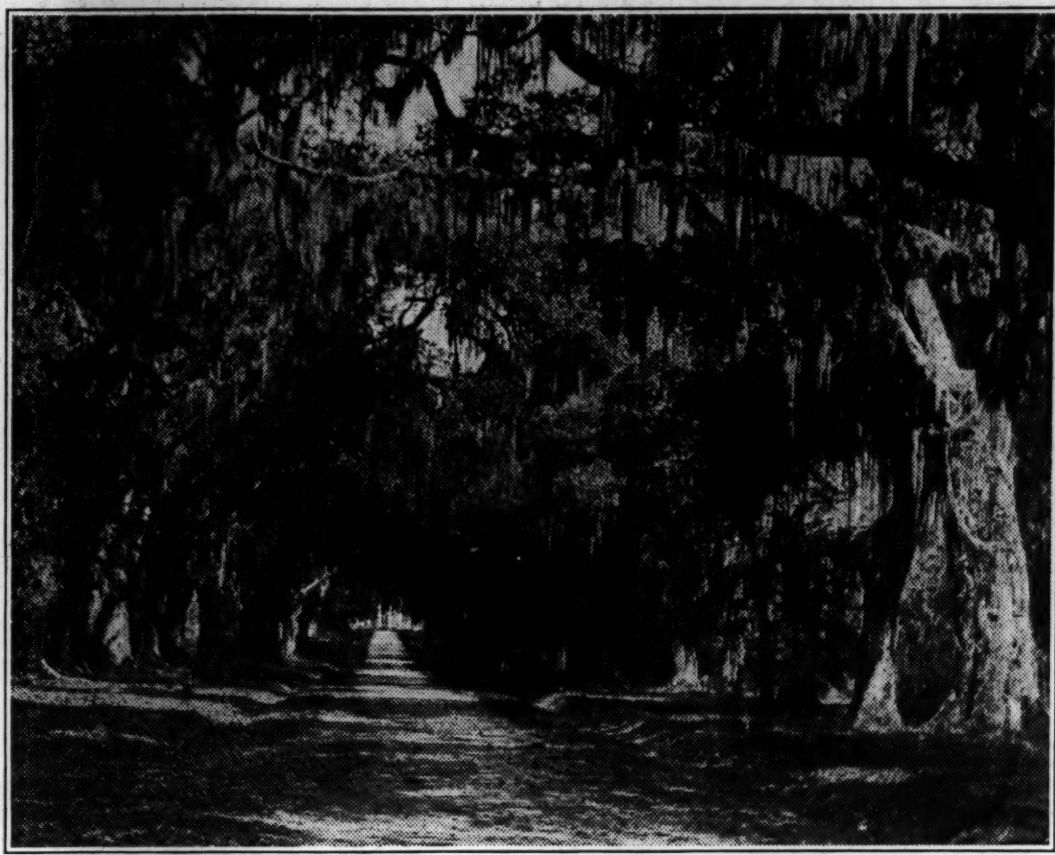
In opera, drama and fiction the Indian must be made romantic in order to be interesting. This is usually accomplished by the introduction of a bad white man who deserts the trusting Indian maiden, although as a matter of history, he usually stayed with her. By ways of her own she tamed him, but such an incident does not adapt itself to the modern stage. Neither does the career of the Indian who makes good as a bookkeeper, mechanic or stock raiser, merging quietly into the economic life of the nation. Romance prefers to show a stalwart graduate of an Indian school who "goes back to the blanket." Perhaps such an Indian strikes a chord of sympathy and we think it is what we ourselves would like to do—and intend to do next summer.

A tremendous change is coming over the status of the American Indian. It is becoming necessary for him to assume the duties of citizenship in the United States, to work, support himself and pay taxes like the rest of us. The time has come for Romance to look the other way and give the red man a chance.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Lena F. Stedman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Mattie M. Wells, Greenwich, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie McVey, Peabody, Mass.
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Moss-Laden Oaks Abound Along South Atlantic Road



"The Oaks," Near Goose Creek, on the Road to the Santee River in South Carolina. The South Atlantic Coastal Highway Passes Through Many Miles of Scenery Such as This in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Where the Liveoak Trees Are Laden With Spanish Moss.

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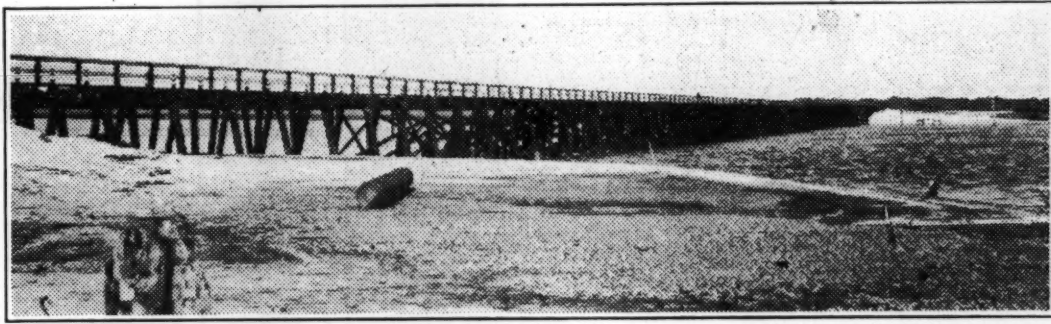
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Mrs. Mary Herrick, Inawhich, S. D.
Clara M. Selby, Bakersfield, Cal.

Long Bridge Motorists Cross on Coastal Route



Single Trestle 1435 Feet Long, on the Brunswick (Ga.) to St. Simons (Ga.) Highway, a Link in the South Atlantic Coastal Route From Washington, D. C., to Key West, Fla. The Highway Crosses Many Rivers and Cypress Swamps as It Skirts the Southern Coastline.

EASTMAN TO DISPLAY NEW PHOTOGRAPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An invitation to a group of natural scientists, including Thomas A. Edison, to witness a demonstration of a "revolutionary development in modern photography" has just been sent out by George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company. The demonstration is to be held next week in Mr. Eastman's home.

No announcement of the character of the new device has been made, although it was said here that the demonstration may involve the application of color photography to amateur motion pictures. The Eastman Kodak Company has been interested in numerous experiments along this line.

BULL FIGHTS PROHIBITED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LA PAZ—The municipal council has passed a resolution prohibiting all bull fights in the future on the ground that a public spectacle should be educational and that bull fights are not educational.

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New Savannah-to-Florida Road Forms Link in Coastal Route

South Atlantic Highway Soon Will Provide Hard-Surfaced Roads and Reduce Mileage Between Eastern Cities and Key West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Savannah's recent celebration, marking the completion of a highway from that city to the Florida line, emphasizes the fact that the South Atlantic Coastal Highway, of which it is a link, will before long connect all the great Atlantic ports from Maine to Key West with a hard-surfaced road.

The 100-mile stretch from Savannah southward has been an unusual experiment in road building in Georgia. The tier of Georgia counties running out from Savannah toward Jacksonville, Fla., were authorized by the Georgia Legislature to combine under the name of the Coastal Highway Association, issue bonds for a hard-surfaced road and, with the aid of the State and Federal Governments have the highway completed.

The highway passes through the counties of Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn and one or two others. Links of the road already completed have cut many miles off the route from the large eastern cities to the southland. All mountains and hills are avoided by the highway, which follows the coast line.

Six years ago a few men in Wilmington, N. C., organized the South Atlantic Highway Association to build a road connecting Wilmington,

N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. The project expanded as it was carried into effect and the limits were extended to Washington and Key West. The association keeps in close touch with all improvements made along the route. One of the outstanding projects now under way is the building of a highway paralleling the oversea railroad of the East Coast Railway Company to Key West.

NOVEL SITUATION IN ARGENTINA THROUGH PASSING OF NOMINEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES—Argentina is without a Vice-President-elect, since the passing of Signor Bellos, and legal experts are at a loss to interpret the law regarding possible procedure to elect a new Vice-President, since the Constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency before the official assumes office.

Some authorities insist that the electoral college has finished its mission with the naming of President and Vice-President and is without authority to go further. It is suggested that Congress now in session, might reform the electoral law, which does not specify the duration of the life of the electoral college.

Another suggestion is that the Senate and Chamber call a new election.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Hugh Walpole on Trollope

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

Anthony Trollope, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan, 5s. net. New York: Macmillan, \$1.25.

EVERY now and then the devotees of the lesser Victorians suddenly take it into their heads to step forward in a body and make public declaration of their fealty. Headed by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the "Janettes" were doing it two or three years ago, and the other day, with Mr. Michael Sadleir as leader, another group lifted up their voices in praise of Anthony Trollope. Trollope's writings, though belonging to a decade much later than Miss Austen's, now seem by far the more old-fashioned, but Mr. Hugh Walpole, with his critical study which is contributed as a volume in the new series of "English Men of Letters," has made a gallant attempt to sustain the enthusiasm mildly aroused among Trollopians by Mr. Sadleir's biography last year.

Mr. Walpole has been engaged on his book for a longish while, and in some respects it is fortunate that he follows Mr. Sadleir instead of preceding him. From the biographical standpoint we were supplied in the earlier work with all we required to form our personal impression of the novelist of Berchester, and critically the present work is not so illuminating as that of Mr. Sadleir.

The Autobiography. Even in his recital of facts Mr. Walpole is hardly as reliable, and in the light of lately published researches, which prove that Trollope began to lose his enormous popularity before he finished his writing career, it is surely no longer possible to accept quite so easily as Mr. Walpole does the theory that Trollope's "Autobiography" caused a reaction among the contemporary public "because it shocked it, and it shocked it because Trollope said that he wrote novels for money and worked to the tick of the clock."

The passage just quoted is incidentally an example of the too-easy kind of composition which Mr. Walpole employs with noticeable frequency, and by which he proves himself a worthy Trollopiant. The word "it" is unpleasant enough to be avoided as much as possible, not used four times in seven words. Had he paused to reconstruct the following paragraph in an endeavor to make his reiteration of the same word rather less evident than it actually is he might have presented his generalization more acceptably than it reads: "Fie! Trollope wrote about it. Mr. Walpole, never thought of it. Scott thumped it on the back, Thackeray patronized it, Dickens used it as a vehicle for every kind of fun but had never time to treat it with real consideration, the Brontës adapted it to their poetic longing, George Eliot (at times a superb artist) transformed it into a pulp."

Jane Austen. Those who are familiar with the methods of work employed by Scott, Dickens, and George Eliot, to name only three of the giants who, according to Mr. Walpole, never thought of the novel as a work of art, will recall at once many a proof that each of them was fully aware of what he

or she was engaged upon. Nor has there been any more self-conscious artist than Jane Austen. Today she appears to us as a novelist of arbitrary yet unparalleled, indeed, a little more involuntarily might have made "Sense and Sensibility" and "Emma" far bigger novels than they are.

But Mr. Walpole's generalization is offered with a good motive, for he desires to impress on the reader that Anthony Trollope was less an artist than an artisan. Only an artisan of fiction could have completed one novel and, finding himself with a quarter of an hour remaining for work started a new one the same morning. Mr. Walpole is himself an expert in the craft of literature; he is therefore on safe ground while he writes of his subject from his standpoint. His observations on Trollope's individual characters are always interesting, and often delightful.

Sometimes the impulse to pursue the fiction writer's narrative form even in



From an illustration by Kurt Wiese for Felix Salten's Tale of the Vienna Woods.

Two Masters

Round About Andorra, by Bernard Newman. London: Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d.

EVERYBODY knows about the existence of the State of Andorra by now. Adventurous tourists have during the last year or two entered the little Pyrenean fortress by charr-bancs or mule on those roads that serpentine hungrily around it. Modern life, greedy for what in its hurry it had left behind, is avid with the appetizing little feudal morsel.

By the adroit serving of two masters, the French Government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, and by playing one off against the other, the Andorrans have managed to preserve their independence. There are only 5000 of them, but, when the syndicate, which has since acquired Monaco, offered in 1850 to purchase the country for the purpose of establishing a great gambling center there, free from any governmental supervision, the Andorrans played the French against the Spanish bishop and defeated the project.

The greatest protection at present is the fact that there are only two roads in the country and there is no through road running from north to south. The future of the state depends on whether the Encamp and Soldeu roads are joined up; the little peasant council which meets three or four times a year will shortly have to face that problem, for it is bound to be forced upon them. The problem is more than a local one. The connecting of the two roads will mean another thorough route in the Pyrenees, which becomes a military and therefore a delicate international matter.

According to Mr. Newman, the Andorrans are fearful of losing their

a critical estimate becomes irresistible to him, and then we find him irresistible in turn, for he employs all the charm and urbanity that have won for his own novels such wide popularity. Especially fascinating is the glimpse which he gives of the man Trollope himself, secondhand though it is, for the natural storyteller can make other people's impressions his own with no difficulty. He tells how in his youth he asked a middle-aged friend whether or not he had ever seen an author. The reply was that his friend had seen and even met several, but had found them disappointing except in one respect. This occurred while he was standing in a village street, and "suddenly, riding out of the autumn orange mist, came a gigantic rider upon a gigantic horse."

The rider was black-bearded, with "shoulders like a mountain, and a chest like a wall." Staying his rushing career, he had called out in a voice like a torrent his inquiries as to the health of the village butcher's family; and then, with a great shout of farewell that seemed to wake the village into life, had gone plunging into the mist again. It was Anthony Trollope.

"BAMBI"



From an illustration by Kurt Wiese for Felix Salten's Tale of the Vienna Woods.

Two Masters

unique status. "France and the bishop," they say dimly, "are very strong." He spent some time in the country and has written a very full account of it. He ingratiated himself with the people and even taught the peasants in one village to sing "Billy Boy" and prophesies that it will turn up later as a Pyrenean folk song!

Mr. Newman admires the French and the Catholics at the expense of the Castilians; and although he hopes the Andorrans will hold what they have, he would rather they fell to the lot of France than to Spain. The fact that Andorra is both in geography and tradition Iberian. Even if the Spanish administration is as inefficient as he thinks it is, it is pervaded by an intense regionalism, the regionalism which has preserved the Basque and their language, the Catalans and theirs.

Lord Curzon in India. The Life of Lord Curzon. By the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ronaldshay. Volume II. London: Ernest Benn, 21s. net. New York: Boni & Liveright.

Lord Curzon was one of the last and greatest of the wearers of Warren Hastings' mantle of autocracy in India, and the story of the six busy years he ruled as British Viceroy at Delhi, before the system of government was changed with the introduction in 1920 of democratic reforms, makes interesting reading as set down by the Earl of Ronaldshay in this brilliantly written volume.

Lord Curzon's administration was

large-mindedly enlightened and sympathetic, and to say that he inspired what it accomplished in the interests of the 320 million people of India, is no depreciation of the share taken in the work by the able men he gathered around him to assist, for he dominated them all.

Lord Curzon's personal energy and enthusiasm for his task, and the industry and pertinacity with which he pursued it aroused amazed admiration not only of his ex-colleagues in the Government in England, whose general policy he carried out, but of officials in India who found themselves driven forward remorselessly to overhaul and endeavor to improve the entire machinery of the State.

"I was magnificently served," Lord Curzon wrote afterward. "Everyone there was out to do something. The changes introduced extended to every branch of the administration. Lord Curzon split Bengal into two administrations; started a new system for dealing with border and trans-border affairs; brought the ancient monuments of India under his personal control; endeavored to centralize education under a direct general at Simla; made far-reaching alterations in the land-revenue system of the Punjab; organized a durbar upon a scale never seen before, and built a marble mausoleum for Queen Victoria which ranks among the architectural wonders of India."

Eventually he resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion with Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief of India, over which the Home Government declined to allow him to have his way. Experts still dispute as to whether it was Lord Curzon or Lord Kitchener who was in the right. Lord Ronaldshay sides with Lord Curzon and points to events in 1915 as compelling a "striking justification of Lord Curzon's view." On the other hand, no less an authority than Sir George Ma-Munn, ex-Quartermaster-General in India, says in an article he has now published, detailing results of subsequent experience: "In wartime it was ideal. Under Lord Ronaldshay it worked admirably and is doing so with Sir William Birdwood."

As well, nevertheless, that the considerations which appealed to Lord Curzon at the time of the dispute should be on record. They were all high-minded ones, and Earl Ronaldshay has set them forth effectively.

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An Aviator's Story

Record Flights, by Clarence D. Chamberlin. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., \$2.50.

THE title, "Record Flights," of Clarence D. Chamberlin's aviation book is misleading. It indicates that the book has to do with events that have already been chronicled in the newspapers, and that its claim to interest lies in the retelling of these events. This, so far as it goes, is the case, and would by itself make an interesting book. We have, for example, the complete story of the Columbia flight to Europe told by the flier from the time when Mr. Levine purchased the plane, with no idea that Chamberlin was to fly it across the Atlantic, to the return of the aviator to New York.

"It was the only pilot among those considered for the Bellanca plane," writes Chamberlin. "That Levine really did not want to fly it. It was, I think, a case of 'not that I love Caesar less; Mr. Levine, for reasons of his own, preferred someone else. Toward the last, when the endurance flight was over and a new plane was ordered for the transatlantic hop, he wanted to eliminate me because I was not a 'movie type' and would not film well after the big adventure. Mr. Bellanca's insistence that I flew well even if I didn't film well, and knew his plane, seemed to wake the village into life, had gone plunging into the mist again. It was Anthony Trollope."

The Commercial Side

The beginning, in fact, goes farther back than that, including the earlier history of the famous Bellanca plane, built by the Wright Company, which later decided to restrict itself to building motors and sold the plane to Mr. Levine, who was then planning to manufacture Bellanca planes for sale to the public. A reviewer mentions these details because they show one of the points of interest of Mr. Chamberlin's volume, which tells much, and entertainingly, about the commercial side of aviation that appears so little, if at all, in what we read about aviators. Flying may be an adventure, but providing planes is a business. Mr. Chamberlin's book contains the thrill of adventure and provides much incidental information about the business.

But the title, "Record Flights," covers about half of the book, and the other half tells the story of aviation in the personal experience of Mr. Chamberlin. It describes the "lean years" after the war when a good many fliers were put to it to make a living without abandoning their planes. Here the book touches conditions with which the reader is not at all acquainted. Chamberlin learned by trial and error, and he now at least learned in those days, with the expectation of service abroad, and the armistice came just in time to prevent his becoming a war flier.

"My first start for Germany," he writes, "had been effectively blocked. Little did I dream then that nine years later my ambition to fly to Berlin was to be realized on a far different and more friendly basis. A mission of war had urged me on in 1918; in 1927 I was to fly on a mission of peace. I hoped would do much to promote better understanding between two peoples torn wide

apart by the bitterness of a great conflict. Out of the army (with a brief interlude making watches, repairing motors, and selling phonographs) he acquired "the first Bellanca airplane that had ever been sold" and joined a flying circus, which presently stranded.

He "barnstormed" with his Bellanca, visiting various places and taking up the curious at so much a hop, became a newspaper photographer in the air; did whatever could be done with a plane in the way of earning money. Here is no place to list the expeditions, but they were many, and the reader will not find them dull reading. "It was little different from the sort of existence many other independent commercial aviators were leading. There wasn't any money in it other than a something now and then, but it was a hop, became a newspaper photographer in the air; did whatever could be done with a plane in the way of earning money. Here is no place to list the expeditions, but they were many, and the reader will not find them dull reading. "It was little different from the sort of existence many other independent commercial aviators were leading. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Blackstone
Sir William Blackstone published in 1765 a volume entitled "Commentaries on the Laws of England." This was the first and only book of its kind in England, and it came to be regarded as an authoritative revelation of the law. While it has ceased to be of much practical value as an authority in the courts, it remains an arbiter on all public discussions on the law or the constitution.

Blondin
Blondin, the acrobat who in 1859 first crossed Niagara Falls on a tight-rope 1100 feet long and 150 feet above the water, was born in France. He made this crossing several times, with many variations—blindfold, in a sack, trundling a wheelbarrow, on stilts, carrying a man on his back, and sitting down midway while he made and ate an omelette.

Gary's Growth
Scarcely more than 21 years ago the site of the steel city of Gary, Ind., was nothing but scrub oak and sand. It now has a population of 100,000.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Despite our deep study of economics, the law of diminishing returns always seems to refer to what happens to a bushel of fresh peas when you shell them.

"We"
When the pilot of the Bremen—the first airplane to fly from Europe across the Atlantic—landed in Ireland on the first lap of his journey, he had in his pocket a copy of Lindbergh's book, "We."

Chaucer
Upwards of 60 fifteenth century manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer still exist. This English poet spent much time traveling in Italy and France in the service of the King.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Wouldn't it be delightful if all one had to spend on a vacation was the two weeks?

First Assembly
At Jamestown, Va., July 30, 1619, was convened the First Representative Assembly in America.

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The Monitor Reader

1. What was the highest price paid for any book, other than the Bible?—Odds and Ends.
2. What is Conrad Nagel's opinion of talking pictures?—Theatrical Page.
3. What official records unearthed in St. Louis are proving to be a forceful argument for prohibition?—Prohibition Frigate.
4. What is a good recipe for orange layer cake?—Women's Enterprises Page.
5. In what manner did Paderewski aid Hoover while the latter was a student at college?—Home Forum.
6. What should the tourist see in Madrid?—Cameos of European Cities.
7. What is the derivation of the word "reflection"?—A Word a Day.
8. What remarkable weight has a Bavarian lifted with his little finger?—World's Great Capitals.
9. How did Ellen Terry convince an American playwright that 90,000,000 persons would see his play?—World Theater.
10. Can you amend an amendment to a motion?—Practical Parliamentary Points.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Hybrid

This may be used either as an adjective or a noun. It is taken directly from the Latin *hybrida*, which denoted the offspring of wild and tame pigs. Experts use the term "hybrid" to denote the crossing of different species, and the word "crossbreeding" to show that different varieties of the same species have been mixed.

Hybrid is often used to designate the offspring of mixed races of people. Mongrel is the common term for animals of mixed parentage.

Figuratively, anything of heterogeneous origin or composition may be called hybrid. In language, compound words, the elements of which are derived from different languages, are known as hybrids. For example, in "speedometer," speed is English, meter Latin.

The verb form is "to hybridize." In hy-brid the second syllable rhymes with "mid," not with "bred." The first syllable is accented. Sound the y as in my, I as in rh.

"Marked improvements have been made in hybrid plants."

Note: Webster's first choice for accepted authority for pronunciation—Ed.

What They Say

Kenneth C. M. Sills: "Youth today is more frank, more free, more sure of itself, than ever before, and in many ways finer; but it needs to have its generous impulses chastened and fortified by a true religious spirit."

Sublimina Bose: "Alcohol, like opium, is a world problem of first magnitude. Indeed, the fight against King Alcohol is a fight for humanity in all countries; the temperance question is a world-wide question."

Albert Field Gilmore: "The price of success is oftentimes higher than we are willing to pay, and that explains our lack of success, our failures."

John Drinkwater: "I have not the slightest sympathy with the petulant attacks that are made upon the young men and women of today."

Emil Ludwig: "It is no mere accident, you know, that New England bears the name it does."

John W. Hoffman: "Love truth and honor better than you love life."

A Thought for Today

IF IT takes many an act to make a habit, it likewise takes many to break one.—MacCunn.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Rallying Round the Garden

STRANGELY enough Mr. Scroggins, Boston Common squirrel, was eating his dinner briskly. Usually he eats slowly and reflectively, chewing each mouthful well. "Why do you eat so briskly?" said Mrs. Scroggins, quite naturally.

"We will even leave the dishes," said her husband.

"In that case I will put on my hat."

"Oh, well," said Mr. Scroggins, "then, please make yourself at home."

The toad seemed pleased and made a funny clucking noise in his throat.

"If everyone were as wise as you, your garden?" he said.

"Why, my dear Mr. Scroggins, I am, aside from you, the best friend your garden has—and, of course, aside from your good wife," he added gallantly.

"Is that so?" said Mr. Scroggins, with much interest.

"It is," said the toad. "I burrow into the ground near the roots. As I burrow, I spread apart the earth so that the rain can come. And I feed on certain things that are so interested in your garden that if I weren't here they would eat it themselves."

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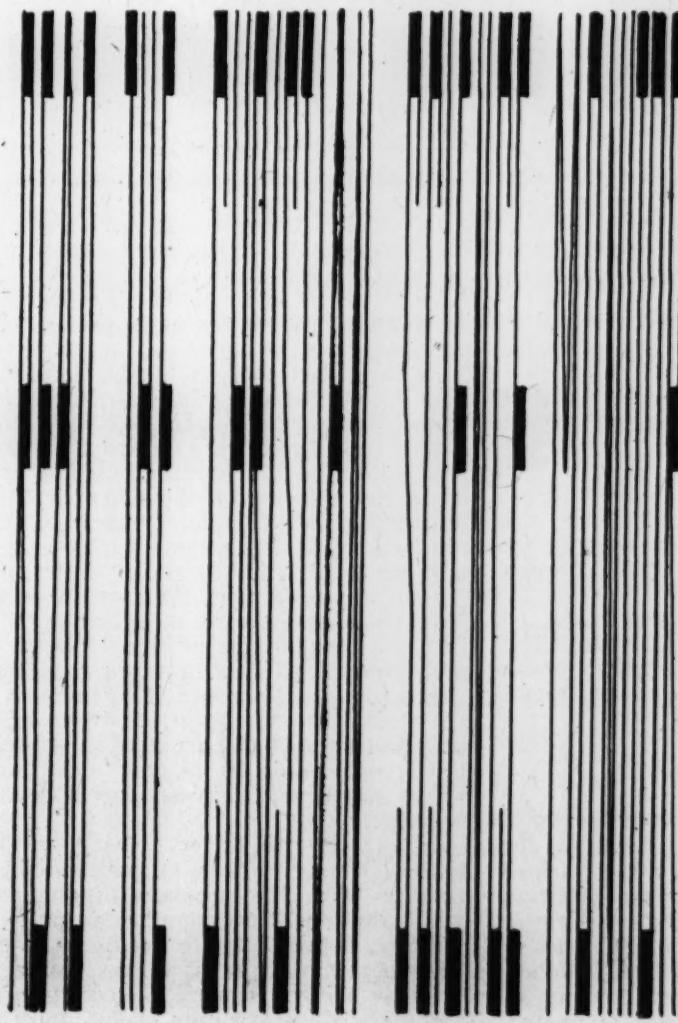
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Can You Read It?



Hold This Puzzle Up Horizontally to the Level of Your Eyes and You Will Discover a Worth-While Piece of Advice.

In Lighter Vein

Like It But So Different
The two friends were witnessing the finals of an international tennis match at Longwood. At the conclusion of a brilliant game one asked the other:

"What is this game called?"

"Tennis, of course!" came the answer.

"Is that so," said the other after a moment's contemplation. "Well then, what do you call the game we play at home?"

Small inquirer (to neighbor who is always on the barrow): "Mr. Smith, Dad says he's buying some new records, and could you go with him, 'cos he doesn't want to get any tunes you mightn't like!"

Abuse of the Pen
We know, says Judge, what these fellows who sit in windows demonstrating the wonders of pen points by jabbing them into a board do with them after they get through with them. They give them to the post office.

Wasted Effort
Tourist: "What's the matter, my man? You look dejected."

Georgie Cracker: "Times is terrible! Here I spent two years learning to read, and now comes these talking pictures and it ain't necessary!"—Life.

Truth In Advertising
Over a picture of the largest and newest hotel in Chicago appears this headline in the last issue of the Clubwoman's World: "Where the Fed. Women Lunched."—Chicago Tribune.

A Pun for Fun
First Knight: "I challenge you to combat."

Second Knight: "I have decided never to fight again."

First: "O, come on, joust this once."—Life.

Co-workers
New York
A YOUNG woman, who was employed in a city some distance from her home, discovered on reaching her room one Saturday afternoon that the envelope containing her full week's salary was missing.

She immediately notified the office of the company by which she was employed, and a thorough search of the buildings and grounds was made. For three days the firm ran an advertisement in the local newspaper, but to no avail.

On the fifth day, when the young woman entered the main office in response to the summons of a buzzer in her office, she found several representatives of several departments there. One, acting as spokesman for them all, presented her an envelope containing a sum of money that had been collected among the employees of the different departments.

He said that when the news of the search was made known, Keene regret was felt, inasmuch as it was generally known that the girl's position necessitated her living away from home and thereby being under greater expense than had she been enabled to live at home. All expressed a desire to contribute to fund to replace the missing amount.

Anniversary Gift
FROM our Australian News Office comes word of a useful way of observing an anniversary. Fred J. Cato of Melbourne announced that he would give \$5000 for each year of his sojourn to charitable enterprises. Mr. Cato's rise in the business world has been rapid. He began as a grocer's assistant at Stawell, Victoria, at less than \$1 a week. He is today a partner in the biggest grocery firm in the state. Churches have shared largely in his munificent distribution of \$350,000.

Will in a New Role
OF COURSE everybody knows Will Rogers, but Kansas City folks do more—they honor him now. "Happy" Smith, a traffic officer, was slain in the line of duty during the Republican Convention. Rogers, according to a clipping from Life sent in by H. T., stayed over a couple of days after the convention and gave a benefit performance during which approximately \$4000 was taken in to aid the widow and five children.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Great Symbol

FRANK B. KELLOGG'S proposal for the renunciation of war has borne fruit with such unexpected rapidity and abundance that some are beginning to rub their eyes and wonder if this great peace move is all that it seems to be. Here are the chancelleries of Europe, usually intractable and circumlocutory, walking compliantly and without any of the accustomed exhibition of diplomatic verbiage, into Mr. Kellogg's peace parlor. Can there be some hidden trap? Is there some unseen obligation that the United States is incurring unaware? One New York paper has earned the doubtful distinction of condemning the plan as "inherently absurd," as "an attempt to get something for nothing," observing that "so great a luxury as the abolition of war cannot be achieved without sacrifice."

Questionings were perhaps inevitable at this stage of the proceedings, though the spectacle of a leading New York journal boggling at the very barriers which were expected to bring the European governments to a standstill, and which did nothing of the kind, is scarcely complimentary to its political discernment. The Kellogg proposal did not appear to be timely. It came hard on the heels of a disarmament conference in London at which technical experts had proved that an understanding between Britain and the United States on the reduction of naval forces was virtually out of the question. Versailles and its covenant seemed to have turned Europe and the United States into divergent paths. Locarno had strengthened the impression that Europe was bent on looking after its own security and had confirmed the United States in its traditional view that it had no voice with which to talk to Europe.

Moreover, the dispatch of Mr. Kellogg's December note to France, that marked the opening of the whole peace movement, was without the dramatic "preparation" which a publicity-ridden people is accustomed to expect. Sent off without fanfare by a modest, unpretentious Secretary of State, who disdains window-dressing effects, it appeared vaguely, if not loosely, worded and bore all the appearance of an afterthought. Could such a random proposal really be the call for a new era in civilization?

But Mr. Kellogg knew what he was about in ways that few suspected. Whatever the appearances, he had worked long and hard at his proposal, and he understood the world conditions into which he was to launch his scheme. He knew the world was anxious to be working for peace in some tangible form. It was yearning for a symbol of peace around which it might gather, to which it might dedicate its best efforts and in defense of which it might make its future sacrifices. Neither the League Covenant nor the World Court, indispensable as they are, fulfilled this requirement, dealing as they both do rather with infringements of peace than with the furthering of peace itself. The world demanded some symbol, beyond the reach of the technical and terminological experts, beyond the diplomatic quibblings of the foreign offices, a symbol that should embody the simple faith of humanity in the attainment of one of its cherished hopes.

How was the United States to offer the needed symbol? Clearly, only by reverting to a policy of simple directness, of transparent sincerity—the Nation's traditional policy that has shone but intermittently in the recent decades of material expansion—and, using no channel of communication but that of free and open diplomacy, sending a message that the masses would comprehend and answer. Mr. Kellogg chose his words well and held to them. For explanatory phraseology he cared little, though his replies to foreign office queries were admirably correct and in no wise unyielding. But the message which was to pave the way for the great symbol remained unaltered. It went out to the world. The foreign offices hesitated a moment. Then public opinion arose and swept them on to complete acquiescence.

When the fifteen nations—if that is to be the ultimate number—shall have met together and signed the declaration of intention to discard war as the final arbiter, the symbol will have been achieved. The effect will everywhere be visible. A new era will have opened, a new atmosphere and a new hope will pervade the world, the heroes of the Great War will not have fought and fallen in vain. Policies will be remodeled in keeping with the new ideal, the political outlook of the world will undergo reorientation.

Who shall say this is asking something for nothing? It is the stirring of truth. Truth makes no bargain, it simply moves. The world sees it move and knows that no power on earth can stay its course.

The Olympics of 1928

LEADING athletes from all parts of the world are gathering at Amsterdam, Holland, for the purpose of competing in the various sporting events which make up the program from July 29 to August 11 for the Olympic Games of 1928. This will be the ninth series of games since their renewal at Athens, Greece, in 1896, when a comparatively small group of athletes from only a few countries competed. Limited as that meet was, it sowed the seed

which has grown until now the Olympic Games are recognized the world over.

This year's games promise to stand out above their predecessors in three ways. In the first place, they mark the presence of German athletes for the first time since the World War. In the second place, they will mark the entry of women into track and field sports for the first time in the history of the games, and in the third place, the performances of the numerous athletes in the tests conducted by the various nations have, in most instances, been of such a high order that more than one of the existing records is confidently expected to fall by the wayside. World's records beyond the dreams of those who took part in the 1896 meet are now freely forecast, and the standards which are set this year promise to furnish marks which future games will find it difficult to better.

Voters Who Do Not Vote

THERE are gratifying indications almost everywhere in the United States that the task of those who have been enlisted to "get out the vote" will be an easy one this year, compared to that undertaken in previous years. The voter who does not vote in the coming state and national elections promises to be conspicuous by the diminishing ranks in which he or she will stand. This increased interest in the election is traceable, it must be apparent, to the personal appeal the issues which have been joined have for almost every individual American citizen.

Prosperity, which has been general for several years, is a condition whose continuation is desired by everybody. In ordinary circumstances and with no other issues to be considered, it is probable that a majority of those who usually cast their ballots in a presidential election would vote for the candidate pledged to follow the economic and industrial policies of the present Administration. They would find no alluring promise in the platform of any party urging a change of administrators or a revision of policies.

But there is being urged an entirely new national code, which is neither economic nor industrial. An appeal is being made to personal and class prejudices, with the intention, obviously, of beclouding and befogging the issues which actually exist and which demand the sober, unselfish and undivided attention of every individual voter. Those who have succeeded in magnifying this issue, masquerading in the guise of states' rights, individual liberty, tolerance and sectionalism, will need no warning that it is their duty to go to the polls in November. They will be there in augmented numbers to cast their ballots and to see them counted. It is not for them to array themselves on the side of the people who are committed to a higher and better purpose. They have at stake that which means more to them than the stabilization of prosperity, the preservation of the home, the enforcement of the laws, or the supremacy of constitutional government.

What is to be the attitude this year of those American citizens, men and women, who heretofore have been more or less indifferent regarding the outcome of national elections? The temptation sometimes seems to be to believe that reasonable prosperity will be assured, whatever political party is in power. Evidently, it is the hope of those who are urging a change this year to make it appear that no radical upheaval of economic or industrial policies is intended. Big business, the claim is, has been enlisted upon the side of Governor Smith and the nullificationists. Obviously, it is the desire of those who are offering this consoling assurance to quiet the apprehensions of all who should be awake to the condition which actually exists. Nothing would please them better than for a majority of the voters of the United States to fail to go to the polls.

The responsibility for the results of the next election rests with those voters who, under less compelling circumstances, might be induced to let others do the voting. They have it within their power to insure, without any great effort, the right outcome in November. Let no man or woman, no matter where his or her home state, be deceived by the vain thought that civic decency and good government are automatically assured. Never has there been a more insistent demand for the exercise of that vigilance without which true liberty is bound to perish.

Labor's Wage and Production Costs

THE prosperity of the manufacturing industries of the United States during the last six years, despite the high wages paid to many of the workers, has been the subject of investigation and comment by visitors from other lands, who have agreed that the higher wage scale did not necessarily mean proportionately increased costs of production. In the experience of such a vast enterprise as the Ford Motor Company it has been claimed that, since with better wages came increased efficiency, with a larger output per employee the actual cost of the finished product was less than when low wages were paid. Similar results were said to have followed wage increases in the iron and steel industry, though no reliable records of the relation of such increases to production costs appear to be available.

That conclusions drawn from particular industries cannot be generally applied is illustrated by conditions obtaining in the textile industry of New England, where a number of the larger mills have found it necessary to make a reduction in the wages of their operatives. Twenty-seven cotton mills of New Bedford, Mass., announced a few months ago that, owing to the intensive competition in both domestic and foreign markets, a wage reduction of 10 per cent must be made if operations were to continue. The workers refused to accept less pay, and some 28,000 are now on strike. Efforts have been made to resume work with non-union employees, but so far with little success.

If, as is alleged to be the case, textiles made with well-paid workers cannot be sold in competition with the products of cheaper labor, while there will be popular sympathy for the strikers, it is difficult to see how the mills can be expected to run at a loss. An agreement between the various mills to limit production and maintain prices on a profitable basis would doubtless be attacked as a violation of the

federal anti-trust law. Whether the stockholders of the mills, many of which have in former years paid large profits on the original investment, can be induced temporarily to accept smaller dividends rather than to have their enterprises remain idle, is a question involving such far-reaching consequences that for the present, at least, there appears to be no way out of the difficulty in which the mill managers find themselves.

Drug Stores With a Conscience

WHEN he stated, at the opening of the silver jubilee convention of the United Drug Company in Boston, that he took pride in the fact that liquor had never been sold illegitimately in any drug store over which the Liggett name had been placed, Louis K. Liggett, the president of the concern, struck a keynote which should find its reverberation far and near. He explained his stand by saying that he did not believe that the drug store was the proper place to sell liquor, because he was of the opinion that not one prescription in 10,000 is a legitimate prescription for liquor.

Although the drug store has altered its scope vastly during the last few decades and is filling a function in society today entirely different from that which it filled a quarter of a century ago, there still appears to be abundant demand for its legitimate services. In a truly remarkable way the drug store has adapted itself to the changing conditions of thought in the world, and so long as it confines itself to rightful channels it will continue to serve a useful purpose. But immediately it abuses its privileges it comes under the ban which properly is exercised against those individuals and institutions which forget their proper spheres of activity.

Mr. Liggett did not hesitate to place the blame where he felt it belongs. "If there is ever a real effort made to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment," he declared, "the first place to begin it is by an amendment to the Volstead Act prohibiting the sale of liquor in the drug stores." Perchance those clamoring for an amendment to the Volstead measure in various sections of the United States, under the claim that such a change would make for greater sobriety, will consider this recommendation of Mr. Liggett, remembering that it represents the considered opinion of a man who has built up an enormous business and who has had the courage of his convictions while so doing to put into practice what he is now suggesting for general use.

Rescaling Fifth Avenue

THE last of the famous Gothic châteaux erected on Fifth Avenue by the Vanderbilt family as tangible token of prestige and power is already a nameless mass of housewreckers' spoils. Gone are nearly all of the splendid residences that once lined this famous New York thoroughfare from Washington Square to the Plaza. Only a handful of houses remain to testify to the exclusiveness and proud respectability that made Fifth Avenue known throughout the civilized world. An irresistible twentieth century wave of commerce has swept the Avenue with its leveling touch, ousting private palace and chateau with the multistoried habitations of big business. Even the restricted residential section above the Plaza has felt the pressure of this rescaling process, and a comparatively unbroken line of skyscraper apartments de luxe now lines Central Park to its northern limits.

Recent figures dealing with the building activities along the midsection of Manhattan's major artery illustrate this tremendous vogue for reconditioning. The greatest six months in the real estate history of this section eastward to Park Avenue has just come to pass, involving plans for new buildings and alterations amounting to more than \$42,000,000, showing an increase of over \$11,000,000 for the same period of last year. The tearing down and building up goes on with increasing zest, and already tentative structures are promised for this part of the Avenue that will run to seventy-five stories or more. The original five-storyed Fifth Avenue is rapidly achieving a thirty and forty storied silhouette, and probably the end is not yet.

This reshaping of Fifth Avenue to new proportions is not confined to its physical aspects alone, for the general business tone of the famous street is changing as well to meet the requirements of an epoch being generally rescaled from class to mass. Already the lowly sandwich, the appealing American ice-cream soda, the ubiquitous silk stocking, to say nothing of bargain-priced frocks and feminine fripperies, are for sale where once only the very finest merchandise and rarest objects of art were displayed. Many of the better and more exclusive shops have moved into new quarters of the town, and the smart restaurants that formerly gave glitter and gayety to the Avenue are now clustered along the more popular Park Avenue. But to the true New Yorker Fifth Avenue is Fifth Avenue for 'at, and it will doubtless hold its own for structural and sumptuary reasons even if its social prestige has waned. Coming back to Fifth Avenue is like touching base again, for structurally it is mainstay and ballast to Manhattan, and as such it is likely to remain through many and various changes and vicissitudes.

Editorial Notes

The experience of the University of Dubuque, Iowa, in returning to intercollegiate athletic competition after abolishing it for three years, is simply more evidence that the college which is to have the greatest success combines intercollegiate athletics with education.

Johns Hopkins University's new institute for research in law seeks to improve laws, not lawyers. If political scientists will reciprocate by studying how to enforce the statutes, the public should profit by both undertakings.

Gathering of 130,000 German singers and their friends in Vienna on the occasion of the music festival shows clearly that there is nothing like a good, lusty sing to bring people into close harmony.

What has happened to the English Channel swimmer this summer?

What the British Have Done in India

The following communication has been received by The Christian Science Monitor in criticism of an article published in this column on May 29 under the caption, "Notes From Calcutta."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article printed over the initials "M. T. G." repeats with comment suggesting approval a gross Indian Nationalist allegation, to the effect that the British Community in India is guilty of the atrocious crime of exploiting the people committed to its charge. This claim is stock-in-trade of Indian Nationalist political propaganda against the white man, but it is demonstrably undeserved and has often been refuted. Those it accuses resent it strongly as an unfounded slander. Nevertheless "M. T. G." commits the Monitor to handling it as if it were true.

"Of all the British who have come to India to make money," "M. T. G." says, "none has done so more determinedly than the railway builder. He charges for his transportation facilities approximately what is charged in the West, yet he pays the great majority of his workers less than two dollars a week. If that is not exploitation in one of its most flagrant manifestations, then what, one might ask, is exploitation?" This statement, as will be seen, is very far from the truth.

Play is made by "M. T. G." with the poverty of India. "The people of India," he says, "are hungry, hungry to an extent altogether unimaginable to the people of the West." This hunger he connects with British rule.

"The foreign power" (Britain), he quotes Indians as saying, "comes here to enrich itself by developing the vast material wealth of the country through the medium of native labor under conditions which bring suffering and want to that native labor and thus to the people of the entire country." "M. T. G." then goes on to indicate that in his opinion this allegation is to some extent a fair one.

"It is not true," he says, "that England is directly or even in large degree, responsible for India's difficulties: for England has done a great deal for India, as she has for all the other peoples under her dominion. But it is true that England could and should do much more for India, and not the least of what she should do is to curb, or greatly to restrict, commercial exploitation." "M. T. G." thus suggests that England is culpably indifferent to what he quotes Indians as declaring perpetrated.

Now there is no truth in any such general charge. On the contrary, facts which "M. T. G." either omits to mention or refers to inadequately are easily available, which render this apparent.

India was a thickly populated country long before the British took it over. It was swept periodically by devastating waves of pestilence, civil war and famine, but—as is also the case in China where there has been no European occupation—human multiplication in it continued, owing partly to the Oriental belief that a man who leaves no son behind him is accursed, and partly to the exigent provision necessary to sustain existence in the subtropics. Poverty therefore arose from causes quite apart from the British.

What have the British, whom "M. T. G." associates with exploitation, really done?

They have given India peace, order and security never known before they arrived. They have almost, though not quite completely, abolished previously frequent and overwhelming famine, by constructing great engineering works of public utility out of capital almost all of which was, until very recently, provided by British investors.

It was Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen (not Indians) who provided \$66,000,000, for example, which enabled British engineers to bring the waters of the great rivers of India in fertilizing abundance into the thirsty deserts of the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, thus converting 30,000,000 acres of barren land into food-producing fields. It was British enterprise and British capital again which built 40,000 miles of railway, besides a vast network of excellent roads, through jungles previously impassable by any wheeled transport more capacious or more speedy than the small and slow-moving oxcart.

The British have thus made it possible for the entire Indian population of 315,000,000 people to be fed, however extensive may be any failure of the rains that may occur. Food can now not only be produced in sufficient quantity, even in bad seasons, but what was previously also impossible, it can be conveyed from where it is grown to all who need it. This means that although distress is still liable to arise locally, widespread famine as known in pre-British days has disappeared.

At the same time British commercial enterprise has started and built up cotton, jute, tea, indigo and other industries now employing 1,500,000 Indians, which have enormously added to the material wealth of the country.

It is true that—in consequence of Britain's having put down previously universal insecurity of person and property, improved the water supply, provided sanitation and made existence tolerable by enforcing justice—the Indian population has grown faster than ever before, and is pressing upon the means of sustenance. Unquestionably deplorable and widespread poverty still exists.

The schools, colleges and universities which were initiated by the very men whom "M. T. G." associates with exploitation, among peoples previously in almost universal ignorance of civilization, are still inadequate. The problem of teaching hundreds of millions of semicivilized natives —(for the loud-voiced English educated individuals who complain of exploitation are comparatively small in number)—to make use of the natural resources which lie around them has been only partially solved. Great progress has nevertheless been made, and the beneficent work accomplished is one of the wonders of the world.

Factories started by those accused of exploitation are now owned and run in many cases by Indians. The process fostered by the British of raising Indians to the position of being able to take intelligent interest in their own government by means of democratic institutions has made astonishing advance. At least nine-tenths of the government employees today are Indians.

It is true that Indian labor, as "M. T. G." remarks, is paid much less than white men doing corresponding work would receive, but the circumstances of daily existence and habits are different, and the coolie (Indian manual laborer), who is efficient by his own very low standards, is no less able than the white worker to support himself and his family in what, according to his traditions, are conditions of comfort.

No doubt in India, as in every other subtropical country where the European is in contact with less forceful races, he may sometimes and in individual cases abuse his position. This, however, in no way excuses the publication of a general charge of exploitation against English men and women in India as a whole, who include thousands of the pick of British universities and whose average standard of rectitude is as high as that of any corresponding community anywhere.

The more specific allegation made by "M. T. G." namely that railways present "flagrant manifestations" of exploitation can be shown to be equally unfounded.

Practically all the railways in India are owned by the state and administered by a public railway board which employs private companies under strictly controlled conditions to assist. Any profit made upon their working goes in the long run to the relief of the taxpayer in India. It is grotesquely untrue, therefore, to suggest, as "M. T. G." has done, that "exploitation in one of its most flagrant manifestations" is going on in the railways. The contrary is emphatically the case. The railways cost \$508,000,000 to build, being at the reasonable average of about \$12,000 a mile, and the rates charged which "M. T. G." pillories as "exploitation" are so moderate that they return only 5 1/2 per cent on total capital outlay, which, even if it all went into private pockets as "M. T. G." appears to suppose, could be no stretch of imagination be fairly regarded as excessive.

In short all "M. T. G.'s" charges break down com-

pletely as soon as they are examined. Nevertheless no subsequent contradiction or explanation can fully wipe out their effects. The fable grows in the telling. Truth prevails in the end, but is liable to be a long time in catching up.

The Christian Science Monitor is to bless all mankind. How can it fulfill its mission if it allows its columns to be used for baseless, if also crudely well-meaning attack upon innocent folk, who so far from deserving obloquy, are doing transcendent work for humanity under conditions of much difficulty and hardship? They are in exile from their homeland and in climates which are such that they cannot even bring up their children without physical deterioration among the surroundings where they work.

"M. T. G." has made a pleasant cold season trip to India when the climate leaves little to be desired. Does he realize what it is to exist in a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, as the men he criticizes have to do day after day for months together in the scorched plains of upper India in the hot season? Does he know what September means in the steamy atmosphere of malarial lowlands such as extend along the coasts where the majority of the factories are located and where much of the Englishman's work in India is done?

There is no need whatever for such attack to be made. The majority of white men in India are no less impatient of wrong than "M. T. G." himself. Many of them have devoted many years to the endeavor to ameliorate the conditions of the people concerned, and the results bear eloquent testimony to their efforts.

Abundance of good work is waiting to be done in India for the Monitor by a descriptive writer of "M. T. G.'s" caliber without casting stones at anyone or departing, as he has done in my opinion in this article, from the sound policy of sympathy for all.

Let "M. T. G." only describe picturesquely, as some of his previous articles have shown him qualified to do, the activities that he finds around him. Let him remember that he is in the midst of bitter controversy—racial, religious, and social—and that it is the function of the newspaper man to assume and not to aggravate. Where he finds himself up against what seems to him injustice and wrong, let him go warily and be slow to make aspersions upon anyone until he is in a position to depict, with fairness and fullness of knowledge, the reverse as well as the obverse of the shield.

Even then let him ask himself if bitterness will be lessened by the discussion of it in a newspaper which aims at peace. Let him also beware of taking the individual as the type, for nowhere are generalizations more liable to be fallacious than among the contradictions and topsyturveness of the Orient. He will find a broader charity and a wider vision will come to him as his information grows. Above all let him remember the Christian injunction, "Judge not that ye be not judged."

London, Eng. E. C. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor editorial board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

More Than Merely a Question of Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot refrain from voicing a protest against Governor Smith. Although I am a resident of his native State and normally a Democrat, I certainly will not swallow the medicine Tammany Hall is giving the Democratic Party this year. It is undeniably wet from the chairman down. An enforcement plank, under the circumstances, is nothing but a joke.

I trust that millions of dry Democrats will put aside their parties for once, and support Hoover and Curtis. It is far more than merely a question of party. Hoover is an international character. He is already well known the world over. Never was there so great a need for our presidents to understand foreign problems as at present. Hoover is a big man and a fine, strong candidate. The Republican Party may well be proud of their President-elect. Hoover, but all real Democrats should show the Democratic Party that it cannot give them a dry platform and then trick them into nominating a wet, Tammany Hall, nullifier, and get away with it.

Just because a person has always voted the Democratic ticket is no reason why he should in this instance. I for one will not. I am going to lend my support in every possible manner to Hoover and Curtis. I earnestly trust that every true American citizen in the United States will do the same and roll up a real Republican victory in November. Especially should the southern dry Democrats organize. They must bolt their party as far as the Presidency is concerned and stand squarely behind the Republican candidates. Through co-operation victory will be assured. There is something far bigger at stake than a party victory. Let's work unitedly, and victory will be ours.

Jamesstown, N. Y. RALPH E. MERWIN.

Not Violating the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is one very important question in connection with Governor Smith's candidacy to which I should like to call attention. A friend of mine, an earnest man of strong Christian ideals, admits that he is prejudiced against Governor Smith because he is a Roman Catholic; but he thinks he would be violating the Constitution to let this prejudice weigh against the Democratic nominee.

Now I, too, aim to be conscientious, and my conscience requires me to support the Constitution, as a loyal and God-fearing citizen. But my answer to my friend's scruple is this: No man should be discriminated against, because of his religion, as far as his eligibility is concerned. He has full and perfect right to have his name presented as a candidate for office. But I simply cannot believe that the United States Constitution meant to forbid citizens of the nation from having and exercising their own personal reasons for voting against any candidate.

The voter may have an absurd prejudice against red-headed men. He may think that red hair indicates a fiery and therefore an unsafe temperament. But what authority can tell him he shall not vote against a red-headed candidate? "Like my friend, I am a southern Democrat—usually. But I am a mugwump, and do not fear that term any more than I fear the word bigot. I am also bone dry, to the very marrow. Neither have I any desire to see the Tammany Tiger prowling in the White House grounds."

Washington, D. C. ADDISON HOGUE.

About Thirty Hours Too Late

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ever since Governor Smith made his much-talked-of statement regarding his views, hopes and determinations on the prohibition question, his friends and opponents alike have spilled much ink in commendation of his act. They have raved over his courage, his honesty, his sincerity. They have written reams telling how he has cleared the situation; how he has done the one thing that will bring the matter into the open; how he has given the people at last the chance to say what they will say; how he has beaten the leaders of both parties with their strategies and subterfuges and proved himself a real leader, one qualified indeed to show the people "a sane and safe way out of the suicidal effects of the impossible-to-be-enforced prohibition laws."

But there is a point about Governor Smith's action that sticks out in front of me like a stop sign. He made his statement, bravely enough, fifteen hours or so after his nomination. Now it would have been courageous, desperately so, had he made the same statement fifteen hours before the nomination. It might have helped the platform builders to have built more sincerely; it might have saved the dry plank from dry rot. But it might have meant the nomination of another. The question will not down, and I stubbornly refuse to applaud or worship.

South Pasadena, Calif. A. T. WARD.